THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S MESSAGE.

Hon. D. H. Chamberlain was installed on Tuesday as Governor of South Carolina. His message, which was read by him in the Hall of the House of Representatives, has been received with much satisfaction by those who always look upon the brightest side of every dark picture and who are willing to believe that anything good can come out of the sinks of corruption into which the once powerful Republican party has fallen. Gov. Chamberlain speaks well, but a man's speech but seldom betrays the hidden [illegible] of his heart, and it is almost as impossible for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle or a leopard to change his spots or, to use a decided vulgarism, to whitewash h—ll, as for any measure of honesty or popular reform to originate among the South Carolina Radicals.

The message is, in the first place, a full confession of the wrongs which have been inflicted on the people of South Carolina ever since the close of the war in the oppression of the citizens and the wholesale plundering of the treasury, and in the second place, a promise of reform of the many abuses which have dragged the once proud old State down to its present political degradation. It confesses to the evils of the tax assessment, the oppressiveness of the trial justice system, the corruption and extravagance of the Legislature and the inefficiency of the school system, and then goes on to indicate a policy that, if carried out to the letter, will mark Gov. Chamberlain's term as one of the golden eras of the State. Yet, promises are cheap and a certain warm place, we all know, is paved with good intentions.

We are willing though, and not only willing, but glad, to accredit the Governor with a desire to do his whole duty to the people of South Carolina. We believe that he is honest and sincere in the expression of his intention to be the Executive of a people and not merely of a party, but in how far these promises can be carried out amid the manifold temptations of office and the pressure of party, state and national, that may be brought to bear upon him, remains to be seen. Gov. Chamberlain, it cannot be forgotten, is the successor of Gov. Moses, a man whose entire administration was marked with abuses, and whose character, private as well as public, is in full accord with the corruptions of the age and of the Republican party. The new Governor will be a veritable moral Hercules if he succeeds in the course which he has marked out for himself. If he fails and falls he will not be—in the nature of things he cannot be—worse than was Moses. If he succeeds, the plaudits of honest people everywhere await him, and the world and posterity will forget the [illegible] in the zeal with which they will [illegible] and to do honor to the man. Gov. Chamberlain's message is a [illegible] paper, and its noble expressions are couched in equally noble language. [illegible] forget that the party by whom he was elevated are social as well as political vagabonds, in the hope that the leopard may indeed change his spots, and that a new era of reform and improvement is about to dawn upon our prostrate sister State. Let good men, in South Carolina and elsewhere, believe in the sincerity of the reform promised, and with glad [illegible] sustain and support the new Executive in every movement which may look to the prosperity of the people of the State.

A FAT TAKE.

There are many peculiar characteristics of the Radical Republican party, but if there is any one more peculiar to them than another it is that they are constantly on "the make." The honors of office are valueless in their eyes unless the emoluments are satisfactory. With them to obtain an office is the first thing, and the next is to make it pay handsomely. Given the first and the second will surely follow in the natural sequence of events, and they never drop the orange until they have sucked it dry. This theory is very charmingly illustrated in the person of Adelbert Ames, by the grace of Radical reconstruction Governor of Mississippi. Some wonder has been expressed that Ames should have resigned his place in the United States Senate to become Governor of Mississippi, reversing the general order of ambitious men, but such wonder will cease when it is known that to a man of Ames' characteristics there is much more money to be made as Governor than there is as Senator. In the Senate, Ames was a perfect nonentity. He attended the sessions of that body, it is true, but he evidently believed that silence was always more eloquent than words. At all events he had nothing to say, and about the only place his name appears in connection with his official [illegible] is on the roll—and the pay-roll. But [illegible] a year was poor pay for doing nothing, and so Ames took the first good opportunity to step back into the Gubernatorial Chair of Mississippi, a position he had previously occupied as Provincial Governor, and [illegible] about the only official [illegible] promulgated by him was the signing of his own certificate as a Senator elect to the United States Senate. He evidently knew what he was about when he relapsed from the Senate into the State Executive, as is sufficiently evident to the minds of those who know the present (we say present) favorable financial condition of the State of Mississippi. For, compared with the other Southern States, and especially with North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana, Mississippi is rich. There is plenty of milk in that cocoanut, and the peculiarity of a clause in the Constitution of the State is the monkey which tosses down the ripe fruit within the reach of the carpet-bag Governor.

The expenses of the Executive Department of the State in 1855 were $4,150, all told. In 1871, according to State Auditor [illegible]'s report, they were [illegible]. Of this, [illegible] was a "secret service fund," of which the Governor [illegible] at his discretion. Should not Governor Ames be wise in choosing to be somebody in Jackson on fifty odd thousand a year, instead of being nobody in Washington on six thousand?

Before the war the cost of administering the State Government was $300,000. It now exceeds $1,500,000. Besides this, there are over $6,000,000 taxes per annum levied for county purposes. The Governor has the appointing of all the officers who handle and administer this annual sum of $8,000,000. Can any one feel surprised that General Ames should prefer a place like this to a seat in silence and contempt in the United States Senate?

THE LEGISLATURE.

We have seldom seen a legislative body, composed to such an extent of new members, go to work so smoothly and so determinedly as the present Legislature. While it is composed of few men who have occupied prominent positions in the State, yet we feel sure that there is as much ability, industry and patriotism among its members as any of its predecessors since the war.

Upon the more important matters which will claim the attention of the Legislature this Winter, it is hardly possible to form any opinion as to its action. The near approach of the holidays will doubtless cause them to be postponed until after the recess. Indeed it is proposed to adjourn until the 18th day of January, for the purpose of allowing the members ample time to confer with their constituents.

Less is said among the members or in the lobbies about the State Debt than other question of importance. It is easy enough to say that something must be done to adjust the State Debt, but with a people impoverished; a monetary crisis without parallel; an expensive government, and taxes now beyond the ability of the people to pay, it is difficult to find common ground upon which the creditor and debtor can stand. From what we can learn we doubt if anything will be done beyond the appointment of Commissioners to confer with the Bondholders, and report to a subsequent Legislature. The members of the Legislature will long hesitate before committing themselves to any action by which the present burdensome taxation will be increased.

The question of Convention is more agitated. Indeed it is the engrossing subject of discussion among the members and visitors at the Capitol. It is impossible to say what will be its ultimate fate. The Western and Southeastern portions of the State are pretty generally for Convention, while the Middle and Northeastern portions are generally opposed to the call. Yet we find among its strongest advocates, representatives from those sections. The longer the question is agitated the stronger it becomes. Among those who are friendly to the call of a Convention are some who were opposed to it when they reached Raleigh.

On Wednesday night last, Mr. P. H. Winston, Jr., of Bertie, Reading Clerk of the Senate, by invitation of members from all portions of the State, delivered an address in Tucker's Hall to a very large crowd, taking strong grounds for Convention. Indeed it was a most able and eloquent speech, and had a telling effect upon his hearers. Mr. Winston came to Raleigh opposed to Convention, and had been one of the ablest opponents of Convention, in the columns of his paper, the Albermarle *Times*. His reply to the positions taken by Mr. Yates, the Congressman elect from his District, was pointed and telling. He boldly announced that the people of his section were in favor of the call of a Convention. If this speech could be delivered in every township in the State there would be no doubt of the Convention. We are satisfied that where the people are opposed to a Convention it results from a want of full information upon the subject.

The question of consolidation will be up in some shape at an early day. The Message of the Governor does not give satisfaction to the Western members as he ignores the main line to Ducktown, and urges the completion of the branch road to Paint Rock and Morristown. This may array these members against the scheme, should those having charge of the matter follow the suggestions of the Governor.

Upon the question of Usury there is much diversity of opinion. The Senate Committee have been unable to agree upon a report, the majority being in favor of a usury law, while the minority, even the "free trade" money men, report in favor of forfeiting principal and interest, over twelve pre cent.

We shall have something to say about the *personel* of the Legislature and other matters at a future time.

The New York *World* says: "If we are really to lose Mullett we can try to forgive him the mischief he has done, and even read his report of how great that mischief is with some complacency in the reasonable hope that this report is his last."

A good many sensible Northern people have imbibed the idea that winter vacations in the South have advantages over the popular summer sojourn in the crowded fashion resorts of the North, so it is not to be wondered at that the Florida resorts are filling up with winter visitors from the North, and that the prospect is good for a profitable season. It would be strange if within a few years the time of vacations should be changed from summer to winter, and the fashion resorts of Northern people be located in the Southern States.

CONVENTION.

The popular argument against Convention is the fear that it may have a bad effect upon the election in 1876. It is urged that we have achieved a glorious triumph, and we must confirm it before we make experiments; that the certain success of the party two years hence is more important than the constitutional reforms, even if they are made.

On the other hand we contend that if there were no better or more important reasons than the success of the party in 1876, we believe that a settlement of the Convention question now is the surest way to victory then, independent of the result attending the vote on the ratification of the new Constitution. If the Convention question remains unsettled it must necessarily form an issue in 1876—an issue upon which Democratic-Conservatives will differ. We cannot avoid it if we were disposed for the Radicals will force it upon us. Judge Cantwell, the Senator from New Hanover, believing it highly improbable that a Convention will be called, has already introduced a bill for that purpose in order to commit his party to the policy, that they may go before the people in 1876 as the "Reform Party."

But let the Radicals in their platform in the next State canvass favor or oppose Convention, we must necessarily take position upon it. And just here lies the danger to the Democratic-Conservative party.—Can we afford to have this issue forced upon us at that time? Will we be less divided then than now? If we approve the call of a Convention pending the Presidential election, it is almost absolutely certain that we will not have two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly. The North Carolina election will be too important in a National point of view to be neglected, and the whole power of the Administration will be brought to bear to effect the result. This will carry us over until 1878, and until we can elect our State ticket by more than twice the majority given to Colonel Pool in the recent election we can hardly hope to secure the Legislature by a majority of two-thirds in both Houses.

On the other hand, if we oppose constitutional reform we are free to confess that we would fear the result of the election. If our party pulls down the banner of reform, and confesses itself satisfied with the present Constitution, and the Radical party, having kicked out the carpet-baggers, proposes to undo their work by which North Carolina is still held in vassalage, we should lose those who have left the Radical ranks under the belief that reform and economy would be promoted by supporting our candidates.

In order, therefore, to take this question out of the next political campaign—to settle it now while we have the power, we believe that both principle and policy demand that a Convention should be had. [illegible] of this question. [illegible] in the belief that the Constitution should be amended in many important and essential particulars, those who oppose upon grounds of expediency merely should well consider the dangers of delay. If the time has not now arrived for action when will it? Until we have two-thirds majority in both Houses of the Legislature again? And who can tell when that will be? The present generation will hardly live to see it. Now if we let slip the present opportunity to make a Constitution of our own, we must make up our minds to live under the present Canby Constitution the rest of our lives. We shall go down to our graves, a people *governed* by a Constitution written in the blood of our brothers with Federal bayonets, and not a *self governed* people, under laws enacted by ourselves. Our advancement will be postponed; our recuperation delayed; our independence never achieved, and our debt will accumulate until its liquidation will be impossible. The free people of North Carolina cannot regain their prosperity, their credit, or their honor under laws so inimical to their well-being, so illy suited to their wants, begotten in fraud and nurtured by hostile power.

ET TU ALABAMA.

And now Alabama—the new Alabama—wants another Constitution, an instrument more in keeping with the necessities and requirements of a free State than that under which they now live and which was never calculated to meet the wants of a people who propose hereafter to manage their own affairs without the intervention of Federal bayonets. Military Constitutions may [illegible] Congressionally reconstructed States, but they are fast playing out every where else except in North Carolina.

Since the recent elections, of course a new Constitution must be begotten by a Convention, but the gallant Alabamians do not talk about "expediency." They have worked out their own salvation and they now propose to finish off the job with a new Constitution framed and adopted to suit themselves, and [illegible] ghastly dread of a defeat in 1876 [illegible] frighten them from the path.

It would be a refreshing sight to see the gray locks of Jere Black waving in the Senate Chamber of the United States. They would present a striking contrast to the curling drake's tail that adorns the brow of Conkling, and which quivers energetically whenever that oratorial peabird undertakes to crush "the second rebellion," and it is safe to say that the latter would not flourish by the side of the former. Nothing would look more like returning to constitutional government. Nothing would enable us to realize so fully that we have gained a real Democratic victory. It would be like the intelligence and virtue of a people returning and restoring a classic statue that has been torn down by the mob.

OUR COTTON TRADE.

The remarkable increase of the receipts of cotton at one port for the months of September and October, as compared with the receipts of the same months last year, is most gratifying and encouraging. We append a statement of the cotton receipts at the principal Southern ports for September and October 1873 and 1874.

It will be seen that the increase at Wilmington far exceeds those of any other port. This cannot be accounted for by an increase of the crop in the surrounding sections, nor from any new railroad connections. The Carolina Central is yet incomplete, and we have hardly as yet realized the advantages of that great work.

We must regard this increase as indicative of improved facilities both in our lines of railway and in the operations of our merchants.

It may be well to say [illegible] receipts [illegible] are only [illegible] and [illegible] on our [illegible]

Receipts [illegible] cotton [illegible] to November [illegible], 1874, as compared with 1873, showing [illegible] at each place:

New Orleans, 1874	[illegible]
New Orleans, 1873	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]
Increase per cent	22
Mobile, 1874	[illegible]
Mobile, 1873	[illegible]
Increase	35,723
Increase per cent	42
Savannah, 1874	297,006
Savannah, 1873	272,267
Increase	19,351
Increase per cent	7
Charleston, 1874	195,929
Charleston, 1873	156,210
Increase	39,719
Increase per cent	25
Galveston, 1874	[illegible]
Galveston, 1873	74,193
Increase	63,812
Increase per cent	85
Norfolk, 1874	178,063
Norfolk, 1873	144,463
Increase	33,600
Increase per cent	23
Wilmington, 1874	35,512
Wilmington, 1873	13,666
Increase	22,146
Increase per cent	165

[illegible]

We desire to call attention to the [illegible] published elsewhere, of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Treasurer of the State of Virginia, [illegible] against the [illegible] money [illegible] attract the attention of [illegible] throughout the whole country [illegible] public men in the United States [illegible] the subject of finances [illegible] whose reputation in [illegible]. As the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate previous to the war, Mr. Hunter, more than any other man, shaped the legislation of the country on this subject, and the [illegible] prosperity of the United [illegible] mainly due to him.

The Position of Senator French in the Discussion on Thursday of the Bill for the Benefit of Disabled Soldiers.

The following remarks of Senator French, of Robeson, during the discussion on Thursday upon the proposition for the State to provide artificial limbs for the North Carolina soldiers wounded both in the Union and Confederate armies, gives the general position held by the Conservative members in the debate, and the motives that prompted them in their vote upon the question. Said Mr. French, while speaking to a motion of the Senator from Franklin, that the proposed benefits be extended only to those soldiers of the State who had been disabled by reason of their service to the Confederate Government:

"I am sorry to see that this discussion has taken the range that it has, and that the Senator from New Hanover and one or two other native North Carolinians are attempting to place this Senate and their State in a false position before the General Government—a position that cannot bring to it any blessings, and may do it much harm. Now the reason that we are opposed to giving Union soldiers the benefits of this act is not because we have that partizan animosity and bitterness towards the General Government and its defenders that these gentlemen would have it believe that we have, but simply because there is not any necessity for it, they being, as was alleged by the Senator from New Hanover himself, under the care and protection of a great, powerful and generous government that was looking after all their wants; and we must remember that North Carolina herself is already this day supplying those very wants by the taxes that she pays the General Government. But this is not so with our poor wounded, for they have no one to look to for succor, except to their mother Carolina, who ordered them forth to battle, and having obeyed that call, having acknowledged that their paramount allegiance was due to her, it seems to me that it ill-becomes us, the Senate of North Carolina, to refuse to give them limbs of cork in place of those of flesh that they have lost at her command and in defence of her liberty and her honor, and for these reasons I am in favor of the resolution of the Senator from Franklin."—*Raleigh News.*

Count Zubowitz, an Austrian Lieutenant, has just beaten time in a ride in to Paris from Vienna, on one horse. He was to do it in fifteen days. He was met with enthusiasm by a crowd of 2,000 sports, and is quite the hero of the hour. Neither man nor horse seemed the worse for the journey. The bets on the event exceed, it is said, $1,000,000 gold.

Condensed from the Daily Advocate.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 2, 1874.

Dear Journal:—The North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church South convened to-day in the Edenton Street Church at 9½ o'clock A. M., Bishop E. M. Marvin in the Chair, with over two hundred preachers and delegates present. The exercises were commenced by the Bishop reading the 28 Chap. of the Gospel by St. Matthew, after which was sung the 261st hymn, followed by prayer by the Bishop who then began the hymn:

"How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord,
Is laid for your faith in His excellent word."

When this was finished the Bishop called on Dr. Closs to lead in prayer, at the close of which, after a short address from Bishop Marvin, the Conference proceeded to business. As the Raleigh *Christian Advocate* is publishing a daily during the Conference, we do not propose to follow the current proceedings, but merely make a few remarks as we may. The presiding officer, Bishop Marvin, is a thin, straight man, about 6 feet high, with sharp face, long nose and long high forehead. His hair is fine, black and glossy, his beard long and black, and he has a rather thin black mustache. He wears the single breasted ministerial coat, hanging a little below the knees, and appears to be a little over 40 years old. In the pulpit he stoops a little over the desk, even when speaking, and rarely stands squarely upon both feet; generally one is retired behind the other and resting on the toe. His voice is strong and full, and in singing brings out very clear musical notes. He is evidently a fine singer, well acquainted with music. His eye is dark and clear, but owing to a peculiar droop of the eyelids, he has at times a sleepy look. His manner is ease itself, and he presides with great dignity, mingled with urbanity. From the time he took the Chair this morning until the close of the first day's proceedings the business moved along in a steady stream, betokening that he is a regular worker and will lose no time. No questions of law have been submitted to Bishop Marvin as yet, but in the decision of some points of order which arose he gave evidence of being a well read parliamentarian. The Bishop has as his council a band of tried and true Presiding Elders, well trained in the laws of the church, and it will be almost impossible for a wrong decision to obtain. We propose to sketch some of the leading men as we go on; in the meantime we can state as a curious fact that three of the Committee on Divine Services measure eighteen feet eight and a half inches high. That is some for high. XX.

SECOND DAY.

The Conference opened with religious exercises, conducted by Rev. Marquis L. Wood.

The following members absent yesterday, responded to their names this morning: E W Thompson, O J Brent, F D Swindell.

Dr. Closs announced that the Committee on [illegible] of committees were ready to report:

On Education—Clerical: J R Griffith, John Tillett, J A Cunninggim, L W Crawford, G W Ivy, M V Sherrill, T A Boone, James Wilson, F H Wood, R O Burton.

Lay, Dr A C W[illegible], James Southgate, [illegible], J W Tracy, Willis [illegible], J W L[illegible], R R C[illegible], [illegible] Jr, T C Williams.

On Sunday Schools—Clerical: A A Boshamer, R S Webb, R G Barrett, T L Triplett, A C Hartsell, J P Simpson, Joseph Wheeler, Miles Foy, J N Andrews, F D Swindell.

Lay, J W Hays, Luther Clegg, J D Paylor, R R Crawford, L J Hoyle, W I Ardrey, John Vaughn, J E Leggett, J C Stocknib, W D Mangum.

Books and Periodicals—Clerical: F L Reid, J B Martin, C M Pepper, T P Ricaud, W M Roby, A D Betts, L H Gibbons, James Mahoney, J E Brooks, S V Hoyle.

Lay, J S Jenkins, Wm Paylor, F L Rawley, R W Mays, M V Moore, J L Edwards, Jackson Townsend, W J Parker, J B Webb, T H Gatlin.

On Church property—Clerical: H P Cole, Wm Jordan, J W Lewis, S M Davis, J W Puett, J Sandford, B C Phillips, J B Alford, J E Mann, A R Raven.

Lay, B B Hester, Alex Walker, Dr A C Walker, T C Anderson, M O Sherrill, Wm D Smith, W S G Andrews, B B Reves, W B Mangum.

Bible Cause—Clerical: J F Smoot, J W Jenkins, J F Heitman, W C Willson, P L Herman, O J Brent, I T Wyche, R S Moran, W C Gannon, W H Call.

Lay, Jno W Hays, Alex Walker, T M Jones, H W Hays, J W Tracy, W D[illegible], J W Leak, J E Leggett, J C Stocknib, P H Gatlin.

A communication from T. C. Williams, Secretary of the Widow's and Orphan's Society, was read by the Secretary.

Moved by A. W. Mangum that the communication and accompanying documents be referred to a special committee to be composed of one minister and one layman of each P. E. District. Adopted.

The committee was constituted as follows:

J E Thompson, J W Jenkins, L L Hendren, J D Paylor, R R Crawford, M V Moore, John W Hays, J W [illegible], W J Parker, T P Ricaud, J S [illegible], O J Brent, T W Guthrie, M H Hoyle, R A Willis, R O Burton, W [illegible], J W Leak, W A Darden, P H Gatlin.

The Bishop called attention to a book of accounts with the publishing house, and urged the importance of giving them early attention.

Bro. V. A. Sharpe was appointed to take charge of the accounts.

The Bishop introduced Rev. C. H. Wiley, Agent of the Bible Society for North Carolina.

Mr. Wiley addressed the Conference in behalf of the Bible cause, making a very interesting and instructive speech.

The Bishop introduced Bro Lambuth of the Virginia Conference.

The hour having arrived for the order of the day, viz: the action of the General Conference, the Secretary read the communication from the Secretary of the General Conference setting forth the resolution of the General Conference as follows:

To the Bishop and Members of the N. C. Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN: The General Conference, at its session in Louisville, Ky, May 21, 1874, adopted by a vote of 135 to 38, the minority report No 1 of the Committee on Temperance, which is as follows:

"Strike out of the General Rules the following clause, Discipline, page 27, which is as follows:

"Drunkenness, or drinking spirituous liquors, unless in cases of necessity."

"Then substitute the following:

"Making, buying, selling, or using, as a beverage, intoxicating liquors."

"I was instructed to send this 'resolution around to the Annual Conferences for their action.'

"Very respectfully,
"THOS. S. SUMMERS,
'Secretary of the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South."

The question was submitted by the Bishop and resulted as follows: Ayes 70, nays 68.

A. W. Mangum offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The last General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, thought proper to pass a new rule upon the subject of Temperance and submit it to the Annual Conferences for ratification or rejection, and

WHEREAS, This Conference has failed to give it the requisite majority, therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Conference that its rejection of the new rule is not to be construed as favoring the immoral use of intoxicating liquors; and that the General Rules, and especially the New Testament, furnish sufficient law to every good Pastor to enable him to discipline all real offenders.

The resolution was adopted. Ayes 66; nays 47.

The Bishop addressed the Conference setting forth his views, in general, concerning public criticism of the action of the church. The church should do right and not fear public opinion, had avoided spiritual liquors, took a pledge when about 10 years of age, and until he was 30, joined all the Temperance Societies in his reach—did not ordinarily use intoxicating drinks even as a medicine—only when prescribed by a physician and then only as he would calomel; but thought the old rule quite sufficient for all the purposes of the church.

Rev. Mr. Atkinson of the Presbyterian Church, was introduced by the Bishop.

N. H. D. Wilson read a report from the Trustees of Greensboro College which was referred to the Committee on Education. Also a communication from the President of the Board to the same Committee, and on motion of A. W. Mangum the Committee is requested to furnish a copy of the communication for publication in the Daily Advocate.

The credentials of Wm. Bryan, Local Deacon of Wayne Circuit, were handed in by E. A. Yates, P. E.

The Secretary read a report from Board of Trustees of Davenport Female College. Referred to Committee on Education with request to furnish a copy to the Daily Advocate for publication.

The name of James Wilson, deacon of the 3rd year, was called and character passed. Also that of R. F. Bumpass, who remains in the class of the third year. Also F. D. Swindell, E. Howland, James Mahoney, T. P. England, remaining in 3rd year, W. B Maness, R. M. Brown.

The Bishop stated that upon receiving probationers into full connections with the Conference, the discipline required that it be done with fasting and prayer, and he therefore set apart to-morrow as the day for receiving the class, and requested that it be observed with fasting at least as to the first meal of the day.

The 20th question was taken up. W H Bobbitt, P E of Raleigh District, made a very favorable report as to the Raleigh District. The following names called and characters passed: A W Mangum, H P Cole, T B Reeks, J E Thompson, J F Smoot, H H Gibbons, F L Reid, J R Griffith, M J Hunt, T C Moses, J B Bobbitt.

J P Moore, P E of Hillsboro District, reported encouragingly from his District.

J T Harris, J B Martin, R S Webb, W H Moore, John Tillett, H F Wiley, [illegible], W M Jordan, and G W King passed the [illegible] of character.

N H D Wilson, P E of Greensboro District, made a favorable report for his District.

J A Cunningham, J C Thomas, superannuated, S H Helsabeck, R G Barrett, C M Pepper, C H Phillips, J W Lewis, I F Keerans, Z Rush, J F Heitman, B Craven, B B Culbreth, L L Hendren, passed examination of character.

M L Wood, P E Salisbury District, made an excellent report for his District.

Pending this report the Bishop made some capital remarks on the subject of the non-payment of debts by church members.

L W Crawford, T L Triplett, J W Wheeler, J N Somers, L Shell, W C Willson, T P Ricaud, W M D Moore, and R T N Stephenson passed examination of character; J D Buie, Supernumerary, is put on list of the Superannuated.

S M Davis passed examination of character.

On motion of D R Bruton, a collection was taken up in behalf of Bro. J. D Buie.

L L Hendren, Agent of Greenboro Female College made his report which was referred to the Committee on Education. On motion by Dr. Craven an afternoon session will be held today at 3½ o'clock for the purposes of taking statistics.

J. W. Wheeler enquired of the Bishop if less than a full committee could proceed with the appeal of the case of John Buie. The Bishop decided that they could.

THIRD DAY.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with religious exercises, conducted by Rev. W. S. Chaffin.

Dr. Craven asked if the Conference desired the publication of the minutes, if so, it would cost $150.

Rev. E. A. Yates moved to print 3,000 copies. Carried.

The Bishop requested each contributor to come forward and deposit his contribution with the Secretary, and hoped the preachers would rate themselves "high."

Revs. A. W. Mangum and J. B. Bobbitt were appointed to assist in publishing the minutes.

The Rev. T. J. Gattis having been summoned to his home on account of death in his family, his book of pledges was left with Rev. J. B. Martin.

O W. Carr was elected Recording Secretary.

The examination of character was then resumed, and a number of characters passed.

The Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of the Baptist Church of this city, was introduced.

The following ministers were elected Deacons, and will probably be ordained on Sunday: Jesse H. Gwinn, Philip Greening, J. Sandford, T. A. Coon and W. C. Norman.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. D. R. Bruton, after which the Bishop arose and addressed the class in a most solemn and impressive manner upon the duties and obligations of the Christian ministry.

Dr. Moran asked for and Conference permitted him to locate. The Doctor intends spending a year in Europe, visiting those points of interest mentioned in the Bible, when we hope to see him return and join the Conference again.

The balance of the morning session was taken up in passing on the character of the ministers, when the Conference adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock.

Condensed from the Raleigh News.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1874.

Mr. Waring, a bill concerning the conveying of convicts to the Penitentiary. Grants the sheriff or other person conveying the prisoner the actual expenses of said person and mileage. Referred.

The President presented to the Senate a communication from the Board of Directors of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, through Col. S. L. Fremont, the President of the Association, inviting the General Assembly to be present at its annual Fair to be held on the 15th, 16th and 17th instant, which communication stated that the Carolina Central Railway would probably be completed to Charlotte at that time, and a "good time" was promised on the occasion.

Mr. Albright moved that a resolution of thanks be tendered the Cape Fear Agricultural Association for this invitation.

Mr. McMillan moved that the invitation be accepted.

Mr. Stanford hoped the invitation would be accepted and the General Assembly visit the Fair in a body, as he wanted his Western friends to see what we had on our seacoast.

Mr. Cantwell also advocated its acceptance.

Mr. McMillian withdrew his amendment, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hargrove, a resolution to take a recess on the 15th inst., and meet again on the 4th of January next.

Mr. Cantwell moved the recess be taken until the 15th of January.

Mr. Busbee advocated the assembling after recess on the 15th of January, in order that the members of the General Assembly might have full opportunity to consult with their constituents on the subject of a Convention, and that the farming members might have the time to arrange their affairs for another year.

Mr. Bell agreed with Mr. Busbee as to the necessity of many of the members being at home on the first of the year, but he thought the members of the Legislature could obtain the views of their constituents on the Convention question without going home. He had sent circulars to every portion of his district, asking the views of his people, and he thought the end could be served best in this manner.

Mr. Busbee moved to adjourn on the 21st of December to the third Monday in January.

It was agreed that the Legislature adjourn on the 21st instant and assemble again on the third Monday in January, by a vote of 25 ayes to 12 nays.

Mr. Standford called up bill for the relief of the sheriff of Bladen county, granting him until first of January to settle with the Treasurer. Passed its several readings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Walker, of Richmond, a petition and counter petition to incorporate the town of Laurinburg, Richmond county.

By Brewington, colored, resolution in regard to depositors in the Freedman's Bank of Raleigh.

By Mr. Walker, a bill to incorporate the town of Laurinburg. Referred.

By Mr. Bennett, a bill for the relief of Edward W. Taylor, tax collector of Brunswick county.

By Mr. Pinnix, a bill providing for the enforcement of decrees in suits in equity rendered prior to a certain act [illegible]. Referred.

By the same, a bill declaring the shares of stock in corporations [illegible] personal estate.

By Mr. Hicks, a bill to prohibit the carrying of side arms. Referred.

The bill for the more effectual prosecution of persons against the criminal law of the State was taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday and passed its readings.

House bill for extending the time of taking out grants from the State, passed its readings.

House bill to punish offenders for the wilful burning of houses, laid on the table.

SENATE.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1874.

On motion of Mr. Linney, the bill for the general relief of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Waring, a bill to amend the Constitution, requiring a receipt for poll tax before a person shall be entitled to vote. Referred to Constitutional Committee.

Mr. Morehead, a bill for the benefit of disabled North Carolina soldiers. Provides that the soldiers disabled by wounds received or disease contracted in the military and naval service of the Confederate States or State of North Carolina in the late war between the States, shall be exempt from certain specified [illegible] taxes.

CALENDAR.

A bill to amend the law of 1866-'67 for the benefit of North Carolina soldiers disabled in the late war, so as to embrace the soldiers in both the Union and Southern armies.

Mr. Cantwell earnestly advocated the passage of the bill as a matter of justice to every North Carolinian. He thought it was but a debt of humanity to every suffering son of the State, no matter which side he fought upon.

Mr. Standford explained that he thought the reason the Committee reported adversely to the measure was, that the law of 1866-'67 could not be made to apply to any present want, and any amendment now made would not be of any practical value. He had seen this question contested several times, and special legislation had been had in such cases.

Mr. Linney could not understand how the necessity of a leg could be made of greater importance than the honor of the soldier, and if he understood the record of Mr. Cantwell, that gentleman had advocated measures that would degrade the social condition of the soldiers of the State and of the South, and he could not appreciate a philanthropy that looked only to the pecuniary advancement of the soldier and that would stigmatize his character in other ways. The soldier did not expect any help from the State in her present impoverished condition, and they asked none—they only asked that no stain be placed upon their names by those who advocated the views held by the Senator from New Hanover.

Mr. Jenkins offered an amendment that the act shall not extend to any soldier who may have served in the Federal army or to any Confederate soldier who may have heretofore received from the State a leg or arm.

Mr. Cooke, of Franklin, moved that the matter be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report a bill in favor of furnishing at the cost of the State artificial limbs to those citizens of North Carolina who have lost limbs by reason of service in the Confederate army.

Mr. Cantwell opposed a reference, and referring to the remarks of Mr. Linney, asked what record the gentleman referred to as to himself?

Mr. Linney—"I refer to the gentleman's advocacy, if I am rightfully informed, of the Civil Rights measure, which sought to degrade the Southern people, not to any desertion from the army, as he thought the Senator from New Hanover had too much good sense to be guilty of such a thing."

Mr. Cantwell—"I have advocated the Civil Rights measure as passed by the last National House of Representatives, as I understood it, and I still advocate it. I shall endeavor on next Tuesday, when my bill upon this question shall come up, to convince the Senator and the Senate itself that the object of the bill is wholly misunderstood." The speaker then gave a history of his war record.

Mr. French was sorry to see this endeavor to place North Carolina in a false position towards the General Government. He did not want to see this question indefinitely postponed, for he thought we had a right and it was our duty to care for those who were disabled in fighting at the call of the State.

The previous question being called, the bill failed to pass its second reading.

Bill preventing the sale of deadly poisons, except to practicing physicians, unless under certain circumstances. Passed its second reading.

Mr. Standford moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of disabled soldiers failed to pass its second reading, and the same be made special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. McCabbins, a resolution on adjournment for the holidays. Provides that this General Assembly adjourned on the 21st of December and meet again on the 15th of January.

By Lloyd, colored, a resolution in favor of the depositors in the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company in branches of said bank in this State. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Bennet the rules were suspended and House bill 154, for the relief of E. W. Taylor, Tax Collector of Brunswick county, passed its readings.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the rules were suspended, and the bill to regulate the fees of jailors was taken up. The bill repeals the law now in force, and leaves it discretionary with the County Commissioners at their January meeting to fix the fees.

Mr. Pinnix moved to refer this and all other bills of its character now before the House to the Committee on Salaries and Fees, in order that a bill may be drawn covering all the existing defects, thereby saving much time and useless legislation. Prevailed.

A message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, transmitting to the House such information as was in his possession concerning the alleged charges against J. C. L. Harris. The communication of the Governor and the protest of Solicitor Harris, were read, when, on motion of Mr. Means, the voluminous pile of evidence taken before him was referred to the Select Committee, without being read.

SENATE.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, Dec. 4, 1874.

Mr. French asked a suspension of the rules in order to consider the [illegible] Amnesty Bill. This bill grants full pardon, except for rape, to all Ku Klux now outside of the State for [illegible]. Granted.

In moving the suspension of the rules, Mr. French said:

"I ask this favor of the Senate because I am going to return to my home this evening, and I wish to carry these glad tidings, for it will cause several mother's hearts in my county to leap with joy. They will then inform their boys that they can return home with safety, and enjoy again with them and their fathers, the festivities of the Christmas holidays."

Mr. Cantwell wished to amend by extending the same benefit to W. W. Holden, and followed his amendment with a speech declaring he would vote for the bill whether his amendment was adopted or not. He asked the Legislature to show some magnanimity to a fallen foe. This pardon would be granted some day, and he hoped it would be done now. The man had been punished according to the judgment of the Legislature, and [illegible] he thought [illegible] free. [illegible] whether adopted or [illegible] placed on record, [illegible] should [illegible] the [illegible] islature to the [illegible].

Mr. Busbee hoped [illegible] would withdraw the amendment [illegible] introduce [illegible] separate [illegible]. He doubted the [illegible] the manner proposed, and [illegible] now prepared to [illegible] ment.

Mr. Cantwell [illegible] ment at [illegible] of [illegible] the bill passed its several readings.

The bill [illegible] the [illegible] W. Taylor, Tax Collector [illegible] wick, until the first of January, 1875, to settle with the Treasurer, was considered.

Bill referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. French, a bill to punish persons for obtaining moneys or goods under false pretences. Referred.

Mr. Cantwell, a bill requiring certain banking and insurance companies to give additional securities. Referred.

Mr. Cantwell, a joint resolution in favor of Wm. W. Holden. Repeals the disabilities imposed upon the said Holden on the 22d of March, 1871. Lies over.

Bill to give Justices of the Peace jurisdiction in proceedings in the nature of forcible entry and detainer. Adopted.

Bill to regulate the fees of jailors. Allows them so much for feeding each prisoner, but allows County Commissioners to alter the same. Referred.

Bill concerning the Wilmington and Weldon and the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Companies—authorizes the registration of certain papers consolidating the said roads into the W. & W. Railroad. Adopted.

Bill requiring Justices of the Peace to give a bond of $500.

The bill failed to pass its second reading, and Mr. Busbee moved that the vote by which it failed to pass be reconsidered; pending this resolution, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Bennett, a petition from citizens of Brunswick county in regard to the liquor law at or near certain churches in said county.

On motion of Mr. Boyd the rules were suspended to take up his bill to regulate the fees of jailors, and to repeal section 40, chapter 105, Battle's Revisal. A substitute providing that the County Commissioners shall not allow more than fifty cents per day to be charged for each prisoner was adopted, and the bill passed its final readings.

On motion of Mr. Moring the rules were suspended and Senate resolutions in regard to the adjournment for the holidays was taken up. The resolution provides that the General Assembly adjourn on the 21st of December and meet again on the 3rd Monday of January. The resolution was adopted.

House bill to amend the charter of the Carolina Central Railway Company was taken up.

Mr. McRae stated that the only objects of the bill were to provide that the holders of the second mortgage bonds of said Company shall have the right to vote as owners of stockholders—that is, $500 entitling the holder to one vote.

This is desired by the Company to make the bonds more saleable, and the holders shall be given the right to vote as the second mortgage bonds are to be paid from the income of the Road, after interest on the first mortgage bonds and current expenses, and they are therefore directly interested in the management of the Road.

It also extends the time for completing the Road to [illegible] of January, 1876.

Mr. Mendenhall [illegible] the following questions: What interest the State had [illegible], if any? Whether or not [illegible] be in favor of a select [illegible] detrimental to small stockholders?

Mr. McRae replied at length, giving satisfactory information that the bill only contemplated the object that as stated above.

On motion of Mr. [illegible] the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Tuesday next and made the special order for that day.

[illegible] resolution [illegible] request to Congress to grant pensions to survivors of the Mexican war, passed its readings.

STATE NEWS.

The Newbernian says: The schooner Dolphin, which left [illegible] on Saturday last, for a cargo of corn for the Newbern City Granary, went ashore near the mouth of Neuse river, on Sunday last during the storm, and it is supposed is a total wreck.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: We have before us a letter from the Mexican Gas Machine Company, of New York, in which they express a desire to erect gas works in Goldsboro, provided sufficient encouragement is received. The Company propose that the citizens of Goldsboro form a stock company, or if not would probably be willing to make the investment themselves, requiring in the [illegible] only some sort of assurance of a sufficient quantity of gas being used by our citizens at a price which shall be at least 30 per cent. cheaper than that charged in the city located [illegible], and of at least as good quality, and [illegible] requiring a pledge on the part of our town authorities of using a definite number of street lamps [illegible] ing rates.

The Statesville [illegible] On Kennedy's Creek, which heads in Yadkin county, and [illegible] the lands of Mr. John Dalton, W. H. Blackburn and others, [illegible] has recently been made [illegible] discoveries. [illegible] bed of the creek [illegible] a strata of gravel [illegible] that this gravel [illegible] and 40 [illegible] lying the gravel [illegible] state, while [illegible] of black [illegible] Many [illegible] found [illegible] working [illegible]

The Reidsville [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] a negro [illegible] named Wm. Ferris, [illegible] hands on the [illegible] tered the house of [illegible] section [illegible] knife in one hand [illegible] other, and [illegible] Osborne's [illegible] in Milton [illegible] in jail at [illegible]

[illegible] only [illegible] publication [illegible] description [illegible] to scandals [illegible] French [illegible] papers [illegible]. The result was that these men were fined 100 [illegible] Paris [illegible], and [illegible] of the [illegible], 500 [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] days imprisonment. [illegible], the originator of the scandal, received [illegible] portion 200 fr. fine and an imprisonment of fifteen days. Notwithstanding the severity of the punishment, it is more than probable that every one of them will get caught in the same trap again at the first opportunity.

For all Female Complaints.

Nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable nervine properties, especially adapting it to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, or from nervousness or neuralgic pains. Mr. G. W. Seymour, druggist, of Canton, N. Y., writes Dr. Pierce as follows: "The demand for your Favorite Prescription is wonderful, and one man stated to me that his wife had not done a day's work in five months, when she commenced taking your Favorite Prescription; took two bottles and is now on the third bottle, and is able to do her house-work alone and milk fourteen cows twice a day." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all dealers in medicines.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1874.

[illegible]

[illegible] effort will be made [illegible] Congress to pass the Civil [illegible] or Social Equality, [illegible] on the calendar, [illegible] position to be called up [illegible] through, if votes can [illegible] Radical friends of the measure [illegible] it must be passed now, [illegible] as every day's delay weakens [illegible] of its success, and the next [illegible] will not tolerate such [illegible] fanaticism for a moment. The [illegible] of this mischievous bill, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, [illegible] less than a wanton and [illegible] insult to the public [illegible] country, emphatically declared [illegible] late elections. The question of [illegible] social equality was one of the [illegible] on trial before the people [illegible] verdict was overwhelm[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] were all known to be hostile to certain provisions of the bill. This [illegible] the subsequent peaceful ac[illegible] the freedmen at large in [illegible] of the elections, prove that [illegible] not wish to introduce any [illegible] elements in their [illegible] with the whites. The agita[illegible] the Civil Rights bill, whether [illegible] promises to [illegible] now tranquil [illegible] and for this reason only [illegible] propose to renew [illegible]

MICHIGAN.

[illegible] returns in Michigan [illegible] received the attention [illegible] Returns from fifty- [illegible] have been published, the [illegible] casting but 747 votes [illegible] contest. Adding the [illegible] is as follows:

[illegible]

USURY LAWS.

[illegible] the usury question [illegible] Georgia but there seems [illegible] difference of opinion on the [illegible] The Atlanta *News*, of Saturday [illegible] copies the article from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, re[illegible] published by us, the same being a reply to certain enquiries propounded by a citizen of Wilmington to that paper, and makes lengthy editorial comments thereon in favor of a repeal of the usury laws, promising further and fuller installments.

We also publish, in this issue, an article from the *Newbernian*, in reference to the usury laws, which will be read with interest by many. The discussion of this matter is destined to assume a prominent position in this and other Southern States.

THE RADICAL SCAPE-GOAT.

In all failures, great or small, men are prone to blame others rather than themselves for the miscarriage of any scheme. This fact is just now receiving an illustration in the endeavor to look up the causes for the defeat of the Radical Republican party in the recent great contests. Some one individual must be made to bear the sins of the party, and as General Grant is still in place and position, and will probably be the only one to be depended on to lead the forlorn hope of his party in the next Presidential contest, some one else must be made to shoulder all the blame. With a wonderful unanimity the party have centred on B. F. Butler as the man, or, rather, as the person (it is a disgrace to humanity to call him a man), who is to bear the brunt of the reverses under which they have suffered, and those who are now seated for the last time in the Congressional halls of the country point to him as the scape-goat of the party, and the cause of their ejectment from a share in the spoils which they have so long divided out among themselves. "Thou art the man," is the verdict of his party, and the [illegible] Butler has fallen low, [illegible] under the scourgings of his own party lash. It was bad enough for the Beast to be hurled so publicly and so signally from his official position, but it is more than humiliating for him to be made to bear the brunt of the disappointment of those who are as much inferior to him in brains as they are in rascality, and who are not, for all that, either [illegible] or honest men.

It is said that in Washington City the Republican members of Congress speak in ominous whispers when [illegible] the reasons for the crushing defeat of their party, and yet the [illegible] "Butler" and "Butlerism" are often heard to escape them. They recognize the fact that [illegible] in Congress is broken [illegible] forever, and that the party is [illegible] irretrievably ruined, and for [illegible] is to blame! Their only [illegible] in the meagre chance [illegible] Presidential contest [illegible] they recognize the fact [illegible] of a different [illegible] effort which [illegible] Greeley in 1872 [illegible] had nothing to fear then but the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] We are reminded, in this connection, [illegible] of a correspondent of the Journal, in 1868, in regard to the author of the famous — or rather infamous — article entitled "Worth," which appeared in the [illegible] in the Summer of that [illegible] a soul so small that [illegible] in a mustard seed it would find as much sea room as a [illegible] in the Atlantic Ocean."

THE TROUBLES AT VICKSBURG.

[illegible] is now the scene of [illegible] and at Vicksburg there has already been a fierce fight. This is but [illegible] of bloody incidents in the reconstruction programme of the [illegible] each of which has, in its [illegible] a spot of earth from [illegible] of the Administration party.

The troubles which have been brewing [illegible] Vicksburg, for some time past, [illegible] culminated in a bloody [illegible] on Monday, between the white and blacks, is directly traceable to the villany of the Radical office holders. [illegible] told in the dispatches published this morning. The whites compelled the negro Sheriff, who was acting [illegible] in direct violation of the [illegible] of the law, to resign his office, whereupon a [illegible] went forth into the country [illegible] about and the negroes [illegible] attached the city. The result was that which could easily have been foretold. The negroes were beaten back with the loss of twelve or [illegible] killed, several wounded and about twenty prisoners, while one [illegible] was killed on the side of the whites.

At the last advices all was quiet. The citizens held possession of the place, but it was feared that another demonstration would be made by the negroes.

But a more important fact is yet to come. When quiet was restored an investigation was had, and evidence was obtained that, according to the language used in the dispatch, renders it absolutely certain that Governor Ames and his Attorney General, one George E. Harris, incited and advised the invasion of the city by the negroes. This evidence has been laid before some of the ablest lawyers in Vicksburg, and the arrest and arraignment of those parties will probably be the result.

Experiments have lately been made in Sweden with a new explosive compound, which is stated to embody all the good and none of the bad qualities of every previously known explosive, than which it is also said to be more powerful. This new destructive agent comes under the very expressive name of "vigorite."

NICE WORDS OF A NICE MAN.

If the present Congress would only attempt the reconstruction of certain men on the same principle and in the same manner that it has attempted the reconstruction of certain States, we might feel more leniently disposed towards them in our criticisms of the fearful results that have followed such iniquitous causes. So far as Butler and his compeers are concerned, the people, sitting both as judge and jury, have thoroughly worked up their cases, but there are a few rampant roaring jackasses in lion's skins roaming hither and thither throughout the country whose cases are yet on the docket.

Such is Senator Zach Chandler, of Michigan, one of those who fail to recognize the fact that not only has the war passed away, but that the people are tired of hearing blood-and-thunder talk from those whose well-known interest it is to keep alive the fast dying feelings of sectional animosity. Chandler is a U. S. Senator from Michigan, a position in which men once served their country instead of their party, but he is also at the head of the Republican Congressional Executive Committee, a fact which will probably explain his extreme animosity towards the people of the South. This animosity, the leading characteristic of Chandler's party, found vent in the following expression used by him recently at Coldwater, Michigan:

> If our volunteers should be called upon to go South, which I hope they never will, and if they should ask my advice before they start, which they won't, my advice would be not to waste their time in capturing prisoners while their ammunition lasted. If it did give out, they might capture a few for hanging purposes.

This buncombe talk would have sounded well in the ears of Northern men only, perhaps, a little tedious from constant repetition, had it been dated ten years earlier, for Chanceller is one of those bloody veterans who always fight their battles hundreds of miles removed from the scene of conflict, and with a strong army of fighting men between themselves and the foe. But at this time, and emanating from such a source, it might, with much reason, be taken as the official expression of the Radical Republicans. It simply means war in the South, and bloody war at that, should the rapscallians whom Chanceller leads ever again find a pretext for a second invasion of the South. It is significant, too, of the fact, that in the period intervening between this and the next Presidential election attempts are to be made to again "fire the Northern heart" by incendiary speeches in the North and incendiary torches in the South. But recent events justify us in believing that the effort will fail, and that honest men of both parties, throughout the entire country, will visit all such attempts with the righteous condemnation they are sure to merit.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

For the first time in ten years the Democrats in Pennsylvania are to enjoy the privilege of sending one of their own leaders to the United States Senate. This duty will devolve upon the Legislature elected in November. There are many able aspirants for the position, and a number of prominent men are already spoke of, but Judge Jeremiah S. Black and Hon. Charles R. Buckalew will be the principle contestants. Either of these gentlemen would add grace and honor and dignity to the position and both are eminently entitled, not only as men of rare abilities but for services rendered, to the consideration of the [illegible] They are gentlemen of national reputation and with either the party and the country would be well satisfied without looking farther.

Mr. Buckalew was the last Democrat from Pennsylvania to represent the party in the United States Senate, and he performed his duties with a signal and statesmanlike ability that has not been approached by any of his successors. To return him would be a long step toward elevating the standard of men, and consequently of legislation, in Congress. The same can be said of Judge Black. He is one of the most brilliant advocates in this or any other country. The history of this country, general and constitutional, is to him an always open book, and in profound learning and sound practical judgment he has no superior in the present National Senate. The selection of either of these statesmen would be a splendid improvement on the opportunity now offered, which we need not fear will be thrown away.

IMMIGRATION IN ARKANSAS.

Here is encouragement for our Agricultural Bureau and the friends of immigration in North Carolina generally. It is from the Little Rock *Gazette*, which says, as if speaking by authority, that the efforts put forward by Texas during the past year to bring immigrants to that State, have resulted in an increase of population of about two hundred thousand. This is the result of two causes—first, the government is in the hands of the people; and, second, she has a Bureau of Immigration, whose duty it is to look after her interests in that direction.

A cotemporary says that the city of Concord, N. H., has just settled the last of five suits for the destruction of a Democratic newspaper office by a mob in 1861, the city paying $2,000 damages in the last case. The mob of voters at the polls on the 3d of November destroyed a good many Radical newspaper offices, and the owners will get no damages either.

The Memphis *Appeal* says: A terrible disease, known as the black death, has broken out in DeKalb county, and, defying medical skill, is playing havoc with the population. Able physicians of Nashville think the disease must be bilious dysentery of a fatal type, similar to that which followed the cholera last year, but not contagious.

Judge Black has written a letter to one of his political friends, in which he states that, while he will not personally solicit support for election to the Senate, he would accept the honor and feel highly complimented.

The Norfolk *Landmark*, with a peculiar disregard for anatomy, modestly styles Texas and Virginia "the thumb and forefinger of the South." The *Landmark* makes no disposition of the intervening States, which would seem to drop in between the "thumb and forefinger."

USURY.

It is very manifest to every one who reads the legislative proceedings of this State that there is a strong disposition to do something with our usury laws. And the question seems to be, whether we shall take a backward leap into the prejudiced and narrow gauged legislation of past ages, or keep step with the progress and march of the present age. In those days when usury laws were first enacted all, or nearly all trade was fettered by law, prices of all commodities were fixed, and under heavy penalties, producers were forbidden to sell their products at higher rates than those named in the law. But the great injustice of such enactments became manifest to all, and they were gradually repealed, until at the present time usury is the sole remaining monument of the pernicious and unfair legislation of those dark days, and it is rapidly disappearing from the statute books of the most enlightened commercial nations of the earth. As long ago as 1839, the usury law was repealed in England, and subsequently by most of the nations on the continent of Europe.

Is it possible that this Legislature will not only refuse to follow the lead of these great nations, but will actually undo all that previous Legislatures have done in that direction, and restore the iniquitous usury laws, which only served to enable dishonest men to defraud the lender out of his money? Is it possible that by any legislation limiting the rate of interest, they are going to drive from our already poverty stricken people the little money that now straggles into the State for investment? Is it possible that they are going to erect legal barriers around the borders of the State, to keep out capital and labor, for such would surely be the case if we throw impediments in the way of their profitable investment? Is it possible that this Legislature has to learn, at this late day, that money is a timid, shrinking, nervous thing that flies away and hides itself at the first note of danger, and that true to its instincts it will run away from our State if the profitable investment of it is fraught with so much of risk and peril as these would-be reformers would throw about it? Is it possible or reasonable, to believe that money, with all the world open to it, where it can be used to serve the needy and promote agriculture and commerce without legal impediment, will come here and throw itself in the midst of a pack of hungry hounds, who would fall upon and destroy it? Is it possible that they have so soon forgotten that in the older and better days it was considered dishonorable and disgraceful for any man to avail himself of the plea of usury to evade his obligations to pay? And is it possible that they will again place upon the statute book a law that no honest man, even in these degenerate days, would think of availing himself of? Is it possible that a law against which the moral sense revolts should be placed upon the statute-book for the sole benefit of rogues, robbers, thieves and swindlers? We had always thought that law was for the protection of the honest and virtuous and for the punishment of the dishonest and vile. But the usury laws reverse the proposition—the honest man who will pay in any event, law or no law, will be required by reason of such law, and the fact that corrupt men avail themselves of its provisions to defraud the lender, to pay a much higher rate of interest than would be the case if money were free like all other commodities.

All the laws that were ever thought of on the subject might be passed and still they would not cheapen money, nor will they compel the owner of it to lend it out against his will. Let such a law be passed, and he who is in debt cannot borrow the money from his more fortunate neighbor to enable him to pay out, for it will be dangerous to lend, and, in the next place, his neighbor can make much more out of his money by waiting until the farm and stock of the debtor are sold by the sheriff, and then buy them at half their value. But if adequate compensation for the use of the money could be had, the unfortunate debtor could be relieved, and his farm and stock saved for the support of himself and family.

Of one fact we may rest assured, that money will go where it can be most securely and profitably invested, and that place will not be North Carolina, if the proposed usury laws are passed. Consequently great suffering and privation must necessarily ensue.

Our Legislature, instead of putting the fetters upon money, should pass an act emancipating it. Just as the farmers' wheat and corn and cotton are free to sell for the highest price they will command in the market, just so free should be the money which they receive for it. Suppose it should be said to the farmer by the Legislature, in the shape of a law, that if you charge more than fifty-three dollars for a bale of cotton which costs you fifty dollars to make, you shall forfeit the entire price received for the cotton, for six per cent is all that will be allowed in the way of profit on the cost of your crop? What would be thought of it? Does it not seem monstrous that a farmer may sell his crop for whatever profit it may command, and that the law should step in with its iron hand and hold back the use of the money, the proceeds of that very crop, except at the rate of six per cent interest or less? Even at the rate of eight per cent, we know, in this county at least, several gentlemen who have trust funds to lend out who are calling them in because the taxes are such as to reduce the net interest to less than five per cent. per annum. Therefore all that money—and it amounts to many thousands of dollars—will be taken away from the community, and we will be deprived of the use and benefit of it in our business, simply because it can not be made, under the present law, to yield a revenue of six per cent. The borrowers would be willing and glad to pay the taxes in addition to the interest, but the lenders say, "No; that would be usury, and we cannot run the risk."

Is it not a remarkable fact, that in this day of free men, and free everything else, money alone, which is the great aim and object, as well as the motive power of all business life, stands with the shackles of slavery upon it? Such should not be the case, and no country can prosper where that condition of things exists. Therefore give us free money, and then we will have cheap money.—*Newbernian.*

Bret Harte in the South.

Bret Harte has recently returned from a tour in the South. He had an interview with a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, from the report of which we copy:

"Their women of the superior families," said Harte, "surpass ours in real intrinsic strength, and are very far superior to their men. I never heard such English spoken as at some of the private houses I visited. Propriety without frigidity, and a classical amiability met me very frequently. At the same time, some of the little conveniences, without which we could not get along, are wholly absent from households, otherwise very perfect. Their cuisine might be remedied.

"Why, at ——, as I sat in the hotel, in that drowsy, satisfying air, I felt that, if I were to stay there a year, I would be just like the rest of the people, want to put my feet higher than my head, and hardly talk, so much were the effort."

Harte thought that one evil of the South was the surplus of political discussion. The press was not enough a news press, but redundant in controversy and political personality. He also thought the Northern people were ignorant of the South. "For my part," he said, "I had not the faintest idea of the country."

(Condensed from the Raleigh Sentinel.)

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

DECEMBER, 5th, 1874.

Reports from the various committees.—Of these the Judiciary Committee reported against the bill for the disability relief of W. W. Holden.

Mr. Graham, a bill authorizing the working of convicts at other places than the Penitentiary, except those convicts sentenced for murder, rape and arson.

Mr. Parish's bill for Justices of Peace to give bond was again taken up and passed its second reading.

Mr. Standford moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Sampson. Granted. The bill passed its third reading.

Mr. Sandford moved to suspend the rules and take up House bill for relief of the sheriff of Brunswick county. Granted and bill passed its third reading.

Bill that the Bank of [illegible] shall only charge legal interest, passed its third reading.

Bill for the relief of L. Meginney, of Wilmington, indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Candler, a bill to prohibit the carrying of side arms.

Mr. Means, a bill to amend chapter 14, private laws 1869-'70 and punish gambling.

Mr. Munden, a bill to provide for the payment of overseers of public roads.

Mr. Walker, of Richmond, a bill to be entitled an act concerning the publication of the accounts audited by county commissioners.

Mr. Hamer, bill to prevent gambling on Fair Grounds was called up. On motion of Mr. Finger, under suspension of the rules, an amendment offered by himself to extend the act to all public exhibitions appeared, when on motion, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Joint resolution in regard to bankrupt law, tabled.

Senate resolution in regard to the invitation to the General Assembly to attend the next annual meeting of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association was unanimously adopted.

Adjourned.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 7th, 1874.

Mr. Cantwell, a bill to amend the State Constitution. Provides that, three-fifths of the General Assembly concurring, certain amendments be adopted. (This bill was quite lengthy, and its provisions could not be given without publishing the entire Constitution. It [illegible] amendments, [illegible] adopted.)

Mr. Standford, [illegible] county of [illegible] being composed of [illegible] New Hanover; [illegible] numerously signed.

Mr. Cantwell moved to [illegible] postpone without reference, as the people of his county had not requested him to present such a bill.

Mr. Standford had been member of the Legislature for sixteen years, and had never before [illegible] motion made to indefinitely postpone a bill until it had been referred to a committee. He warmly advocated the proposed measure, and would fight for it when it came up from the committee. Referred.

Mr. Mi[illegible], a bill [illegible] the House [illegible] of North Carolina [illegible] two years. Referred.

Mr. Waring, a resolution requesting the Committee on Education to confer with certain Alumni of the State University, in order to see what, if any means can be adopted for the revival of the said University. Adopted.

Mr. Cantwell introduced a memorial from Judge Oederlook requesting that a committee of three be appointed to visit New York in order to examine into his complaint against the Cape Fear [illegible] Central Railway [illegible] to visit Raleigh.

Mr. Cantwell stated that he was not prepared to endorse all therein requested, but he submitted it as the request of Judge Oederlook, one of his constituents.

Mr. Waring stated that he, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate this matter, had received a similar letter.

Memorial referred to the said Committee.

House resolution requesting our representatives in Congress to use their efforts to have removed the oppressive and burdensome tax upon spirits of turpentine. Concurred in.

Bill amending the law concerning chattle mortgages. Punishes any person who may act in the premises with intent to defraud. Passed.

Bill requiring all Sheriffs and Constables to serve all orders furnished them by proper authorities. Passed its third reading.

Mr. Busbee called up the bill amending the act incorporating the Cape Fear Agricultural Society, making the same the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Passed.

Bill to change the name of Charleston, the county seat of Swain county, to Coleman, in honor of the late Captain Andrew Welch Coleman, of the said county. Passed its several readings.

Bill for the better protection of the character of females; provides that any person who shall use language charging a woman with incontinency shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punishable therefor. Passed its second reading.

Bill to punish offenders for the retailing of liquor except in such a manner as is provided for by law, granting the Courts the right to imprison the offender. Passed second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Bennett, a petition from citizens of Town Creek township, asking a prohibition law within five miles of Zion Methodist Church, in said county.

By Mr. Eastman, a bill to prevent usury. Referred.

Senate bill in regard to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, allowing them to collect arrearages of taxes, was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Green offered an amendment providing that the provisions of the bill shall extend to the years of 1871-'72. Passed its second reading.

The bill, with Mr. Green's amendment, passed its final reading.

House bill declaring shares in corporations personal estate, passed its readings.

House bill to secure a sufficiency of surety on official bonds, was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Pinnix offered an amendment that members of the Board of County Commissioners shall not be surety on the bond of any county officer. Adopted.

Lloyd, colored, an amendment that nothing in this act shall apply to Sheriff, Coroner or Constable. Lost.

An amendment by Mr. Gash, providing that five instead of three persons shall pass on the affidavits of bondsmen to official bonds, was adopted.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Means moved to recommit to the committee, as he had reason to doubt the constitutionality of the bill in its present shape. Prevailed.

NINETEENTH DAY.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1874.

Mr. Cantwell, a memorial from certain portions of the citizens of New Hanover praying against the formation of a new county in New Hanover. Referred.

Mr. Cantwell, a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington, inviting the attention of our Congressmen to the importance of uniting the inland water system of North Carolina by a canal, and continuing the same along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast to the Mississippi river.

House resolution in relation to the Civil Rights bill—being the bill introduced in the House on the 19th of November by Mr. Paul B. Means, and passed by that body. Congratulates the country upon the recent glorious victories achieved, believing the same to have been the beginning of a most happy and glorious era for the general good of this country, and that it was an honest rebuke of the Civil Rights measure that is attempted to be enforced upon us by Congress.

Mr. Cantwell introduced a substitute, which expresses the belief that the Civil Rights measure now pending before the National Congress is a just and wise measure, and the only proper or possible solution of "this dangerous and distracting question, which has already occupied the full share of the attention of the country."

Mr. Cantwell advocated for the space of two hours and ten minutes his substitute. He thought this measure was one of the most important subjects of legislation now agitating the minds of the people of the country. We wanted peace—peace was needed in every portion of this grand old country to make her grow forth into real prosperity and to give real happiness to our people, and he believed the adoption of the civil rights measure, as he understood it, and as the people of the land should understand it, would bring about this peace.—The great clamor against the "loathsome" legislation of Congress in regard to the civil rights measure was wholly uncalled for, the misguided expression of a people that had not even looked into the provisions of the proposed bill, which meant to deprive no man of any right now possessed by him. He [illegible] Grant's administration [illegible] corruption.

[illegible] of two hours and [illegible] the [illegible] adjourn until [illegible] was somewhat exhausted speaking, and therefore moved that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Busbee moved that the Senate adjourn until 7½ o'clock to-night, because the gentleman stated he was broken down, and he desired to give him time to rest.

Mr. Cantwell stated that the gentleman was mistaken; he had not stated that he was broken down.

Mr. Busbee—"I understood the gentleman to say that his 'argument had broken him down.'" [Laughter.]

The Senate refused to adjourn, and the Senator continued his argument.

At 3½ o'clock the Senate re-assembled, when Mr. Cantwell resumed his remarks, and for an hour and a half, continued in advocacy of his substitute. He claimed that the Republican party was the champion of human rights. The enfranchisement of the negro had been productive of civility, peace and good breeding; nothing had done so much for order and peace in North Carolina.

He was replied to briefly by Messrs. Standford and Linney. Mr. Standford expressed much of the political record of the Senator from New Hanover, which did not accord with the sentiments which he had expressed to-day; he had been anxious for eight years to make this speech, and now he could sleep easy, but he could not be depended on by those with whom he was affiliated politically. Mr. Linney stated that the Democratic party had not desired any discussion upon this question; it had been forced upon this party by the Republicans of the two Houses.

Mr. Linney continued his remarks at some length, when the substitute of Mr. Cantwell was lost and the bill as passed the House passed the Senate by a party vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Walker, of Richmond, a petition from sheriffs concerning fees, &c. Referred.

By Mr. Tate, a resolution asking our Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure a repeal of the last session of the bankrupt law. Referred.

House bill to amend section 27, chapter 32, Battle's Revisal, for the more effectual punishment of concealing the birth of children, introduced by Mr. Green, passed its several readings.

House bill for the relief of the tax-payers of Burke and McDowell counties was taken up. The bill, with a preamble stating the heavy burden of debt that now oppresses the said counties by reason of their subscriptions to works of internal improvements for which purpose their bonds were issued, etc., provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands in said counties be applied to the payment of the bonded debt of the counties named.

Messrs. Erwin and Tate explained at some length the objects of the bill and urged the necessity of its passage.

Mr. Oaksmith offered an amendment to include in the provisions of the bill Carteret county, stating that his county had also subscribed largely to internal improvements and was as needy as Burke or McDowell.

Mr. Boyd opposed the bill and amendment on the ground that the State of North Carolina with its load of debt needed all its property, and until the State debt question was settled, he would oppose every movement that would tend to lessen its assets.

Mr. Erwin in his reply said that the party to which Mr. Boyd was identified was responsible for the onerous debt of the State, and had it not been for that party whose footprints were yet visible in McDowell and Burke, this legislation would not now be asked for. These counties were now suffering from the baneful influence of radicalism, too poor to help themselves, and he merely asked the relief this bill would gave them as a matter of right and justice.

Mr. Mendenhall opposed the bill on general principles, and as establishing a dangerous precedent.

Mr. Oaksmith said, I have been urged by my Western friends to withdraw the amendment, as in their opinion, it might aid to defeat the bill. In doing so I desire to say and hereby give notice that I will introduce at an early day, a bill covering the grounds as proposed in my amendment. In justice to his constituents he desired to make this statement in withdrawing his amendment, which he did in consideration of the high esteem he had for his Western friends.

Messrs. Dula, Boyd, Bettis and Moore offered amendments, proposing to extend the provisions of the act to their respective counties.

The amendments were all rejected and likewise the bill on its second reading.

Senate bill to amend the law establishing a Bureau of Immigration, providing for the appointment of Colonels Jno. D. Whitford and E. R. Liles on said Board, passed its readings and ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

Editors Journal: In Tax Collectors reply to my communication of date the 4th, he says "the law allows him sixty cents to cover cost for serving the notice, and that amount is all that has been added to my tax." I respectfully differ with him in that respect, as a cost of more than three times that amount (so stated on the notice I received) has been added to my tax, which is the subject of my complaint.

JUSTICE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 7, '74.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HEADQUARTERS.

OPENING OF CONGRESS.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

BRISTOW ON THE FINANCES.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Noon.—The Senate and House of Representatives is quite full.

The usual committee was appointed to inform the President of the readiness of Congress to hear from him.

The President says in his message that our relations with all foreign powers are friendly and without disturbance, though there is an unsettled question with Venezuela, which has not yet paid the awards of the Joint Commission under the Convention of 1866. Congress, it will be recollected, strongly expressed its sense on this subject in February, 1873. The President, in his message of last December, said there was reason to believe the hesitancy of that Republic in recognizing the claim sprung, in part at least, from real difficulty in discharging them in connection with its obligations to other governments; and, therefore, the expediency of further forbearance on the part of our government was believed to be worthy of the consideration of Congress. In addition to Venezuela, we have unsettled questions with Spain, growing out of the affair of the Virginius and other grievous transactions on the part of the Spanish authorities in Cuba. The magnitude of the offenses has not been reduced since the President's previous message, a year ago. As this unsettled condition of affairs in Cuba cannot long continue, in may become necessary for other nations, with our own, to interfere to terminate the insurrection which has so long prevailed, the Spanish Government having unsuccessfully attempted to suppress it. In the meantime the commerce of all countries, and especially that of the United States, suffers, the flags of the United States and England having been insulted. The President, in conversation, although he does not state the fact in his message, says the United States purchase about eighty per cent. of the Cuban exports and, therefore, the duties paid by American citizens contribute to this extent in helping Spain to continue the war against the insurgents. The President had hoped that by the meeting of Congress to-day, the present negotiations with Spain would have been ended; but in this he has been disappointed. He, therefore, in his message, says little or nothing about indemnity, pending the negotiations but at some future time will present the subject to the special consideration of Congress.

The position of the President on the financial question is positively as follows, notwithstanding the former speculations of those who spoke without authority: He desires and recommends the resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable day, but he does not believe this can be reached as soon as the first of January, 1877. He does not name any day, leaving Congress to devise means to secure this desired end, it being the duty of Congress to do so. The legal tender clause of the currency act should be repealed to take effect as to contracts made after the day to be fixed by law for its repeal. Power should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain gold, from and after the date fixed for the resumption of specie payment, by the issue of bonds. In addition to this the revenues of the government should be in excess of the expenditures to support the resumption; greater economy should be practiced in all departments of the government, and if necessary, the customs and internal revenue laws changed, in order to secure a larger amount of revenue with the return of specie payments; banking should be free, bill holders should continue to be protected as at present under the banking laws. There should be no limitation to the volume of currency, as the community itself should determine what amount is required for business transactions instead of leaving the Executive, Secretary of the Treasury, and Congress to fix the limit. It would be the duty of Congress, however, to make regulations regarding free banks of issue, and to state the conditions on which they can be organized and transact business, the legislation to be in accordance with the new order of things, or in other words, the resumption of specie payments. There should be no monopoly in fixing the amount of issue. The President will recommend that Congress do not interfere with the present currency act, passed during the last session, unless it be to amend it so as to conform with a plan for the resumption of specie payments. The President will make no recommendation on the subject of internal improvements by the general government, but will merely refer to the fact that Congress has already appointed a Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, which has already made its report, and will give further information on more recent investigations.

The President devotes much space to affairs in Arkansas; giving reasons why he declined to interfere in the recent difficulties in that State, and he adverts to the facts narrated in his special message to Congress February 1873, relative to Louisiana, in which he said he had no specific recommendation to make on the subject, but if there were any practical way of removing these difficulties by legislation, then he earnestly requested that the question might be taken up at that session of Congress. He was extremely anxious to avoid any pretence of undue interferance in State affairs, and if Congress differed with him as to what ought to be done, he requested its immediate decision to that effect, otherwise he should feel obliged, as far as he could by the exercise of legitimate authority, to put an end to the unhappy controversy which disturbed the peace and prostrated the business of Louisiana by the recognition of that government, which was recognized and upheld by the Courts of the State. It seemed advisable that he should state what course he should feel bound to pursue in reference to the matter in the event that no action being taken in the subject by Congress at that time, but subject to any satisfactory arrangements that might be made by the parties to the controversy and which of all things was the most desirable. It would be his duty, so far as it might be necessary for him to act, to adhere to the government heretofore recognized by him. The President again submits the question to Congress, and will continue to act as he has heretofore acted relative to affairs in Louisiana, unless otherwise controlled by Congress.

The President reiterates his confidence in the Indian peace policy.—If adhered to he says it will produce additional beneficial results, and ultimately free the frontier of Indian depredations. He alludes to the civil service reform, saying it has been as closely adhered to as the opposition manifested it permitted. Its results have been beneficial, having elevated the capacity and tone of appointments in the several departments of the government, but it would be impossible to continue the reform without the direct support of Congress, sanctioned by the people. The President alludes to the reports of the heads of the several departments, which accompany the message, and calls attention to their respective recommendations. He recommends the passage of a law establishing a court for the adjudication of claims against the government, a bill for this purpose having been introduced by Judge Lawrence at the previous session of Congress. The President does not allude to Utah affairs, the subject being left open for future consideration. He calls attention to the fact that Chinese immigrants continue to be brought to this country under the condition of slaves according to contract, and also women whose character is such as to demoralize the communities to which they are located. He invites legislation on this subject, saying it will be his pleasure, as well as duty, to execute any law on the subject.

The President, in conversation, said he had three vacant district Judgeships to fill, namely, in Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana. It was possible he might be successful in securing a suitable appointee for Alabama from that State, but as to the other States there was more difficulty, and he might, therefore, be forced to appoint persons not now resident in them. As to Arkansas, those best fitted for the place were either in favor of the Garland government or desired its total overthrow. An officer of the army or navy, he said, would be appointed to look after the comfort of the King of the Hawaiian Islands and suite during their sojourn in Washington. They will be located at a hotel the government paying the expenses. The President will entertain the King at a state dinner in addition to courtesies to be extended to him by the Secretary of State. This will be the first visit of a King to Washington.

A majority of the members of both Houses of Congress are already here. Many arrived to-day and others will reach Washington to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Night.—A Washington special says that Bristow, in his report, states that the sinking fund is over $20,000,000 behind. He not only takes strong grounds in favor of specie payments, but sets forth a definite plan for reaching the same. He recommends the repeal of the legal tender act at a fixed day as to the contracts thereafter made and except as to official salaries and ordinary expenses of the Government under existing appropriations. The Secretary recommends that authority be given for the immediate issue of convertible bonds bearing a low rate of interest. He asks that a day may be fixed for the resumption of specie payments, not more limited than three years. At the end of that time the Secretary to be authorized to raise gold by selling bonds in such amounts as may become necessary from time to time to keep the Treasury in a condition to redeem the greenbacks as presented. The Secretary recommends free banking as a part of the plan for the resumption of specie payments, but this branch of the subject is not elaborated. It is recommended that the fractional currency be replaced by silver, and to accomplish this the Secretary desires to set all the mints at work coining silver, and as rapidly as it is produced fractional currency to be recalled and destroyed, beginning with the smallest denominations. The Secretary also asks that the coinage of gold be made as free in the United States as it is in London, in order to prevent the exportation of bullion for coinage.

The Secretary does not regard the Treasury Department as the proper place for the adjudication of cotton cases. They are, for the most part, of a complicated character, and require the taking of much evidence and judicial investigation; he therefore recommends that all cotton cases be withdrawn at once from the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, and turned over to the courts.

Greater economy is recommended in the expenditures for public buildings. The Secretary recommends that Congress go over the appropriations and estimates for these works with great care, with a view of reducing some, and [illegible] suspending others. He recommends that all varieties of Government notes, bonds, and stamps be done exclusively at the Treasury Department. Concerning Internal Revenue the Secretary recommends that the tax be taken off bank checks, watches, cosmetics and drugs, and to meet this loss that an additional tax of ten cents per gallon be imposed on whisky. This will raise the revenue a little greater than is now raised from the articles enumerated. The practical workings of putting tea and coffee on the free list has been fully examined by the Treasury Department, and carefully prepared tables of prices in foreign markets and prices to consumers for a period subsequent to taking off the tax show that while the decrease in revenue on account of the removal of the tax simply added to the price in foreign markets, it has not benefitted consumers here in the least. The Secretary recommends the restoration of this tax.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Night.—In the Senate the bill for the better government of the District of Columbia, reported to-day by Senator Morrill, of Me., from the Joint Select Committee, appointed for that purpose by Congress last session, provides that a department shall be created in the government of the United States to be called the Department of the District of Columbia, and that it shall have a corporate capacity. It is to be headed by a board of three regents to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and to be removable by the President at any time for cause. The first board are to be appointed for terms of six, four and two years, respectively. Thereafter the term of office will be six years. Their salary will be $4,500 each, per annum. They are to appoint and to have power to remove, for cause, subordinate boards or superintendents of health police, excise, street cleaning, public buildings and fire department, and also three members of a Board of Education which shall contain three other members elected by the voters of the District of Columbia, and be presided over by the United States Commissioner of Education, who shall be ex-officio a member. The public works of the District are to be in charge of an army engineer detailed by the President for three years, and the board of district public buildings will be headed by the United States Superintendent of Public buildings. The powers and duties of all these subordinate officers, and those also of the regents, are minutely specified, defined and limited, and the same general principle of rigid responsibility runs throughout the bill, which is very voluminous, consisting of eighty printed pages, divided into fifteen chapters. The power to make, alter or abrogate local ordinances is confided exclusively to the Board of Regents, and no officers are to be elected by the people, except three members of the Board of Education as above stated. The bill fixed two per cent. as the rate of taxation which shall be levied on all the real and personal property owned by individuals or corporations in the District. The valuation for purposes of taxation is to be made by three assessors appointed by the Board of Regents, and is to be that just valuation which would be recognized on appraisement between debtor and creditor. All taxes are to be payable to the U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, and to be paid by him into the U. S. Treasury, and all other revenues and monies of the District are to be collected and deposited in the Federal Treasury in the same way. All vouchers and bills of expenses of every description are to be audited in the U. S. Treasury, and all warrants for payment of monies on account of the District shall be subject to the Second Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury. The bill provides explicitly that no expenditure or liability shall be incurred by or for the District of Columbia that has not been appropriated for by Congress, and no payments for the District shall be made out of the Treasury except in conformity with appropriations of Congress. The bill finally provides for a revision and codification of all laws of the United States which relate especially to this District.

HOUSE.—Two hundred and thirty-eight of the three hundred and one members are present.

Three new members were seated, Chittenden and Schalle, of New York, and Carpenter, hailing from South Carolina.

Mr. Phelps asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill repealing the newspaper gag law. Mr. Hale, of New York, objected.

The President's message was read and listened to with unusual attention.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. Mr. Hale, of Maine, from the same committee, reported the Naval appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. Mr. Wheeler, from the same Committee, reported the Army appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Thursday next. Mr. Loughridge, from the same committee, reported the Indian appropriation bill which was made the special order for Friday next. Mr. Starkweather, from the same committee, reported the fortification bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday, the 22d of December. The amount appropriated by the several bills is as follows: Legislative bill, $19,653,434; Navy bill, $[illegible]; Army bill, $27,701,500; Indian bill, $4,861,597; Fortification bill, $[illegible].

Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, from the same committee, reported a bill appropriating $30,000 for the purchase of scales for the use of the Postoffice Department, in executing the law requiring prepayment of postage on newspapers.

Mr. Cox, of New York, wanted to offer an amendment, excepting from the operation of the law, cases where subscriptions were taken prior to the first of January, 1875, and allowing postage in those cases to be paid at the place of destination.

Mr. Tyner declined to allow the amendment to be offered or spoken to by Mr. Cox, who intimated that in the next House he would have more privileges, to which Mr. Tyne replied that he (Tyne) would not be there to see. [Laughter.] The bill was then passed.

Mr. Cox thereupon introduced a bill to carry out the object indicated by him, and it was referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, gave notice that he would, next Monday, if he got the floor, move to suspend the rules and pass the bill which he sought to introduce and pass to-day, to repeal the press gag law.

The Board of Audit report the debt of the District as $19,500,000. The Board of Commissioners claims assets from various sources which will make the actual liability about $14,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mr. Poland made a report regarding Arkansas affairs, which was ordered to be printed.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred, and then the House went into committee of the whole on the general calendar, and took up the bill introduced last session, by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, providing for the issue of 3-65 bonds, convertible and reconvertible into currency. A long and important debate sprung up on the bill, which was advocated by Kelley and Butler, of Massachusetts, and opposed by Garfield, of Ohio, and Dawes, of Massachusetts. Finally it went over without action. Adjourned.

The Senate received a communication from a large number of publishing firms, asking a change in the postal laws.

Senator West, of Louisiana, introduced a bill which directs the Postmaster-General without delay to construct a line of telegraph from Washington to Boston via Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Hartford, to be operated in the postoffices of those cities by appointees of the Postmaster-General, under such regulations and at such rates of tariff as he may prescribe, provided that the rates shall be uniform to all persons, with such uniform reduction to the newspaper press as may be deemed by him advisable, and provided the rates shall be adjusted to meet and not exceed the expense of operating and maintaining said line and providing a net income equal to 5 per cent. interest on the original cost of the same. The bill proposes to appropriate $600,000 for the foregoing purposes.

By Mr. Chanceller, a bill amendatory of section 110, of the National currency act of 1864, and section 9 of the act of July 13th, 1866. This bill provides that they shall not be so construed, either in pending cases or otherwise, as to apply to the evidences of actual indebtedness, issued by any mining, manufacturing or other corporation, or by individuals, except banks or bankers, prior to the enactment of this bill; but shall apply to such evidences of indebtedness issued thereafter, upon positive proof of their being calculated and intended to circulate as money.

By Mr. Wright, a bill proposing to reduce the salary of the President, after this term, to $25,000.

By Mr. Henry, a bill providing that homestead and pre-emption settlers, whose crops have been seriously injured this year by grasshoppers, may be absent from their lands until June 1st, 1875, without the forfeiture of their existing rights.

By Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, a bill to provide for the transfer of certain causes from the District to the Circuit Court, in the State of Alabama.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, submitted a resolution calling upon the President for information which will enable Congress to bring the Freedman's Bureau functionaries to the front.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Night—Commander Wm. G Cushing, who cut out the Albemarle, has gone to the insane asylum.

Dr. Hayes will urge Congress to fit out an arctic expedition to act in concert with that of Great Britain.

Secretary Bristow's report says, regarding Col. McCarter's management of the Printing Bureau: Careful consideration of the manner of preparing the bonds, notes and stamps issued by the United States, has led to the conclusion that the work can be more satisfactorily and safely done in the Treasury Department than elsewhere. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is now supplied with the best of machinery, which has been acquired at great cost, and the most skillful artists are employed by the government without difficulty. The system of checks now in use in that Bureau, together with the special paper adopted by the Department, furnishes all proper and reasonable protection against duplication and other frauds.

The Senate caucus to-day was confined to some changes in committees. Senators are not communicative, but indirect questions elicited the fact that, though Arkansas, Louisiana and belligerent Vicksburg were casually mentioned, the caucus dodged the question as too heavy for them. It is fair to say, however, that these questions were merely broached. The impression is that Louisiana and Arkansas will be let alone, and, as there are no Federal soldiers to spare, Vicksburg may hold her own.

The Hickory Press says: We learn that Mr. McKinnon, a Canadian, who has spent much time in our mountains within the past eighteen months, examining and entering vacant land, and bargaining for timbered land, has induced a number of Canadians, enough to make up a very respectable little colony, to come out here and settle. We learn that some of the heads of families will be here by the middle of January, to make arrangements for comfort, &c.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: A correspondent writes us that Walter Pointer, youngest son of Mr. Joe Pointer, in Person county, was killed in a race last Thursday while running his horse on the road near Ab Barnett's residence. It seems his horse flew the track and taking to the woods dashed young Pointer against a tree. He survived but a little while.

will also be in session this week.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1874.

County Commissioners.

[illegible] Monday [illegible] present [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] Vanamringe and Moore.

Application of [illegible] for relief of double tax, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Application of Caroline [illegible] for relief, referred to the Poor Committee.

Application of Abram M[illegible] to be relieved of double tax, [illegible] to the Finance Committee.

John H. Brown [illegible] for the county.

[illegible]

Application of Jas. D. Sellars [illegible] jurors [illegible] was not granted.

Application for reduction of double tax [illegible] D. Walker was granted, and ordered that the Tax Collector [illegible] of the same.

Application of Edward R[illegible], was referred to the Poor Committee.

Application of W. W. Larkins, Clerk [illegible] Township, for the return of moneys due the township, [illegible] tabled.

Application of George Moore, for the work of whitewashing the Court House, was tabled.

Application of Henry E. Orr, for remission of double tax, was granted, and the Tax Collector ordered to be relieved of the same.

Application of Martin Schellen, for remission of taxes, was referred to the Finance Committee.

[illegible]

It was reported that [illegible] Superintendent of the County [illegible] and Hospital, [illegible] a regular physician [illegible] to attend to the [illegible] and that the said [illegible] at the next regular meeting of the Board the name of the physician employed.

It was ordered that [illegible] Superintendent of the Work House, be ordered to employ, at his own expense, a regular physician to attend to the [illegible] and report to the next meeting of the Board the name of the physician employed.

The Treasurer's [illegible] for the month of November was received and ordered to be filed.

[illegible] by the late Board [illegible] $17,502 77 [illegible]

Application of T. C. Childs [illegible] of double tax, granted.

Application of Dr. W. A. B[illegible] for [illegible] of taxes, not granted.

Application of John G. M[illegible] for [illegible] of taxes, not granted.

Application of John Carroll, for [illegible] double tax, granted.

Board adjourned until the next [illegible]

Assistant Marshals.

[illegible] McIlhenny, the Chief Marshal [illegible] Fair, has appointed the following [illegible] men for his assistants:

[illegible] county—J. W. [illegible] Quinn, E Smith, B T [illegible]

[illegible] county—Wm. McL[illegible] Russell, Jesse Hargrave, Frank [illegible]

[illegible] county—Julius [illegible] J. R. Simons, James Lindsay.

[illegible] county—Henry [illegible] Revell, Thomas Hubbard [illegible]

[illegible] County—[illegible] W H Worthington [illegible]

[illegible] County—Jno W Cotten, [illegible] Jno W Battle, Chas M [illegible]

Cumberland County—Jno C High, [illegible] Williams, M Utley, Geo H Hall.

[illegible] County—Col W W Walkup, J R Ashcraft. [Not complete] [illegible] from the counties of New Hanover, including the Wilmington [illegible], Wayne, Mecklenburg, [illegible] Nash, Halifax and Bladen, [illegible]. They will appear [illegible]

[illegible] regret to learn that one or two [illegible] gentlemen named have been [illegible] to decline the appointment on [illegible] of business engagements, [illegible] everywhere comes cheering news [illegible] wishes for the success of the [illegible]

Not a Mistake.

[illegible] issue we published [illegible] from the Durham Tobacco [illegible] that Rev. J. D. Hufham, [illegible] of the Baptist Church in that [illegible]

Marrying and Giving in Marriage.

[illegible] at this time. There [illegible] couples in that town [illegible] four of the six [illegible] at Long's [illegible] a crisis in [illegible] section. [illegible]

There will be a meeting of the Cape Fear Council of the Patrons of Husbandry held in the Court House, in the city of Wilmington, at 7 o'clock, on Thursday, the 17th of Dec., 1874.

Thank You, Kindly.

The Hillsboro *Recorder* does the handsome thing by our city in the following complimentary article:

But a week or ten days, at most, will elapse before the Central road is completed, and the more favorite North Carolina city, the enterprising [illegible] city of Wilmington, will have completed one link in [illegible]

Jury List.

[illegible] for the January Term, 1875.

First Week—Graham Garris, G W [illegible] Wm J Graham, J J [illegible], W H [illegible] A J Mallard, L J [illegible], W. G. Fowler, [illegible] Josiah Shepard, Abel St George, [illegible] F Hines, John S McEachin, [illegible] Sternberger, Benj W Berry, [illegible] Walker, Isaac Sykes, [illegible] Nelson Stewart, J J Alexander, Marcus Watters, L Flanagan, W G [illegible], Jas. Richardson, [illegible] Morris McFarland, H Foley, Samuel [illegible], Abner Morgan, Henry Rob[illegible] [illegible] Hoover, W P Dobson, [illegible] John A Farrow, [illegible] W F Potter, H M Watson, [illegible] Whiteman Wilson.

Appointments in this Section.

[illegible]

Through to Charlotte.

[illegible]

Severe Accident.

[illegible]

Sale of Valuable Property.

At a Commissioner's sale, at Elizabethtown on Tuesday, [illegible] Court, all the lands and property of the Bladen Land Company, at Abbottsburg were sold. The Cape Fear Building Company was the purchaser.

The Grand Lodge of Masons.

The Grand Lodge of the State, now in session at Raleigh, on Tuesday night elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year:

G. M.—Geo. W. Blount, of Wilson.
G. S. W.—S. C. Shelton, of Asheville.
G. J. W.—H. H. Munson, of Wilmington.
G. T.—W. E. Anderson, of Raleigh.
G. S.—Donald W. Bain, of Raleigh.

Special Premiums for the Fair of the New Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

[illegible]

By [illegible] Wholesale Liquor Dealers [illegible]

For the best [illegible] North Carolina [illegible]

By [illegible] Proprietors of the Favorite Flour.

First. We offer premiums of Five Dollars in Gold for the best Loaf Bread made from our brand of Favorite Flour.

Second. Five Dollars in Gold for the best Rolls made from our brand of Favorite Flour, [illegible]

Should any lady win premiums over all competitors on bread and rolls made from Favorite Flour we will give a solid silver cup, value not less than $20, in lieu of the ten dollars in gold. This is timely notice. "Win the prize who can."

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

FOURTH DAY.

Bishop Marvin in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Carraway. The Conference perfected arrangements for the ordination to-morrow.

[illegible]

On the examination of character of superannuated preachers quite a [illegible] feeling scene presented itself. The Bishop asked for addresses from two gray headed old preachers, Mr. B. T. Blake and Mr. Gray. These two old servants of the Lord each made a brief but impressive talk. At the close of their addresses the Bishop said there was a remarkable circumstance connected with the lives of these two servants. Mr. Gray had been converted through the instrumentality of B. T. Blake, and through the instrumentality of Mr. Gray hundreds [illegible] had been added to the church, thus showing the amount of good it is in the power of one man to [illegible]

Rev. Dr. [illegible] of Nashville, [illegible] to Conference [illegible] just made an extended tour [illegible] Conferences in California, Oregon and Los Angeles. He made an interesting address to the Conference.

EDENTON STREET CHURCH.

Mr. Mangum called attention to the want of room in the Edenton Street Church and stated they were talking of enlarging it, but they needed help from abroad. The Bishop and Dr. McFerrin both pressed the necessity for a large church in this city, and that it behooved the Methodist of the State to give help for this purpose. The matter was referred to a committee.

FIFTH DAY.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 8, 1874.

Bishop Marvin reported that on yesterday he had ordained the following local preachers as Deacons in the M. E. Church, South, viz:

Jesse H. Guion, Phillip Germane, Thos A Coon, James B Floyd, Brecken [illegible] and G C Garris.

The Bishop also reported that the following traveling preachers had been ordained Elders in the M. E. Church, South, viz:

[illegible] F Bizzell, J J Renn, A A Boy[illegible], L H Gibbons, A M Lo[illegible], [illegible] and Wm B Manees.

[illegible] the following local preachers [illegible] ordained Elders:

W. L. Thompson, H Farrer, J H Andrews and F D Hoover.

The following were appointed on the Board of [illegible] viz:

[illegible] T W Guthrie, E W [illegible], P H Wood, J [illegible] J B Martin, [illegible] W North, [illegible] W Hays, [illegible] Montgomery, [illegible] J C Bell [illegible]

[illegible]

The Money Question.

[illegible] The scarcity of money strikes down [illegible] paralyzing every enterprise, [illegible] stagnation of trade, and [illegible] over our country, [illegible] hope of relief from [illegible] of currency by Congress [illegible] dollars to be sent to the North to buy one hundred thousand United States bonds, for we hold none at the South. [illegible] hundred thousand dollars [illegible] of bonds, which [illegible] deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury, he would [illegible] ninety thousand dollars, to [illegible] in the banks, [illegible] of twenty-five [illegible] would be increased by fifteen per cent required to be held [illegible] for the redemption of [illegible] of the bills issued by the banks as [illegible] be presented for that purpose. The only thing Congress can do that will benefit us is to repeal the law placing a prohibitory tax on all other than National Bank bills, and let our Legislature charter State Banks for, bad as they were, they were vastly better than the present financial system, or if that will not be done by Congress, then let our Legislature pass a law authorizing and directing the issue by the State, of say ten millions of dollars, in sums of tens, twenties, fifties and hundreds. One million to be issued annually and to draw a small rate of interest for ten years from the date of issue, and to be taken for taxes and [illegible] to the State; or if anything better can be suggested [illegible] done. CREDIT.

The Road to Health.

Cleanse the stomach, bowels and blood from all the acrid, corrupt and offensive accumulations which produce functional derangement, and you remove the cause of most diseases which afflict the human family, and thus save large doctors' bills. The most effectual and reliable remedy for this purpose is found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. No cheap wood or paper boxes, but kept fresh and reliable in vials.

High livers, those indulging in ease and pleasure, and those of sedentary habits, can prevent Boils, Carbuncles, Gout, Red Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Constipation, Piles, Drowsiness, Biliousness, and other conditions induced by such habits, by taking from four to six of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets once a week, or, better still, one or two each night. They are sold by dealers in medicines.

IF ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS are taken into the blood the heart works faster, and this unnatural speed wears out the vital machinery. All intoxicating nostrums advertised as "tonics," "renovators," &c., produce this disastrous effect, and should be rejected. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters—an Invigorant without the curse of alcohol—is everywhere supplanting these poisons. 4w

From the Raleigh Advocate.

Appointments of the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church, South, for the Year 1875.

Raleigh District—J P Moore, P E.
Raleigh: Edenton St, A W Mangum.
Raleigh, Person St, N M Jurney.
Cary Circuit, J E Thompson.
[illegible], T B Reeks.
Smithfield, J F Smoot.
Tar River, H H Gibbons.
Louisburg Station, F L Reid.
Granville, [illegible] Griffith.
[illegible], A R Skinner.
[illegible] Rocky Mount, L J Holden.
[illegible], M J Hunt.
Editor *Raleigh Christian Advocate*, J B Bobbitt.
Hillsboro District, L L Hendren, P E.
[illegible] Webb.
[illegible] Haw River, W H Moore.
Pittsboro, C C Dodson.
Yanceyville, John Tillett.
Deep River, T G Moore.
Leasburg, J W Jenkins.
Person, W M Jordan.
Durham, [illegible]
[illegible], J J Gattis.
Greensboro District, N H D Wilson, P E.
Greensboro, W H Bobbitt.
South Guilford, S H Helsabeck.
North Guilford, Z Rush.
Thomasville and High Point, P L Herman.
Trinity, B Craven.
Davidson, C H Phillips, R F Bumpass.
Randolph, J F Craven.
Forsythe, J W Lewis.
Winston, J F Heitman.
Stokes, J R [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] B Craven, Pres [illegible] A Sharpe.
[illegible]
[illegible], R T N Stephenson.
Mount Airy, S M Davis.
Surry, W B [illegible]
[illegible], Miss, A M Long.
Shelby District—L S Burkhead, P E.
Shelby, H T Hudson.
Shelby Circuit, J W North.
Double Shoals, S D Peeler.
South Mountain, Miss, J C Crisp.
Cherry Mountain, A M Gantt.
Rutherfordton, S Lard.
Columbus Mission, N S Norton.
[illegible]
Upper Broad River Mission, N G Washington.
Morganton, J S Ervin.
Lenoir, G W Ivey.
[illegible], J C Hartsell.
[illegible], D May.
[illegible], J W Puett.
South Fork, C M Anderson.
[illegible], P W Stanley.
[illegible], R G Barrett.
[illegible] College, Wm M [illegible], President.
[illegible] District—J S Nelson, P E.
[illegible], P J Carraway.
[illegible] Mission, W S Haltom.
[illegible], F [illegible]
Pineville, W D Lee.
[illegible] Grove, T H Edwards.
[illegible], C M Pepper.
Monroe Circuit, M W Boyles.
[illegible], O J Brent.
Concord Circuit, M C Thomas.
[illegible], M V Sherrill.
[illegible]
[illegible], A D Betts.
[illegible]
[illegible] District—S D Adams, [illegible]
Fayetteville, [illegible] W Thompson.
[illegible]
[illegible], J P England.
[illegible], New York,
[illegible] District, L A Yates, P E.
[illegible], J H Brooks.
[illegible], J H Wood.
[illegible]
[illegible], R P Bibb.
[illegible], James Wilson.
Snow Hill, J P Simpson.
[illegible]
Swift Creek Mission, W H Cunninggim.
Jones, N A Hooker.
[illegible]
Newbern, W C Gannon.
[illegible], D Culbreth.
Beaufort, J H Wheeler.
Carteret, J Mahoney.
Straits—To be supplied by G W Hardison.
Washington District, W Closs, P E.
Washington and Greenville, A R Raven.
[illegible], W H Call.
Warrenton, J W S [illegible]
Warren, S V Hoyle.
Roanoke, R O Burton.
Tarboro, F D Swindell.
Williamston, J Johnson.
Plymouth and Jonesville, W S Rone.
Columbia, W H Watkins.
Bath, L L Nash.
Mattamuskeet, Moses Foy, J H Hill, Sup.
Portsmouth and Ocracoke, J M Lumley.
Cape Hatteras—To be supplied by B Dixon.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all bilious attacks, [illegible]

Prepared only by J. H. Schenck & Son, at their principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

We Can't Talk

Without showing the condition of our teeth. Every laugh exposes them. In order not to be ashamed of them, let us use SOZODONT, which is sure to keep them white and spotless, and to give fragrance to every word we utter.

Rufus Chapman of Liberty, Maine, had a stiff leg, bent at the knee, limbered and straightened by the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

The proprietors of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, Parsons' Purgative Pills, and Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, have published a readable and instructive pamphlet, which may be had free by mail.

MARRIED.

In Whiteville, on Wednesday, November 25th, at the residence of Col. W. M. Baldwin, by Rev. M. H. Hoyle, Miss ANNIE F. H[illegible]TON to Mr. ALEX. F. POWELL, all of Whiteville.

DIED.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of her brother Mr. Thomas E. Pigford, in Duplin County, Mrs. SARAH E. BRYANT, wife of [illegible] M. Bryant, after a painful illness of over two years.

The deceased was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

December 8, at 8 o'clock p. m., of diptheria, MAGGIE VIRGINIA, daughter of Robert and Mary A. Thorburn, aged 3 years and 2 months. Funeral will take place from their residence, on Third street, between Walnut and Red Cross, at 3 o'clock.

Yesterday afternoon, of Diphtheria, ELGAR [illegible], son of S. H. and T. A. Terry, aged 5 years, 2 months and 15 days.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,
COMMISSION
— AND —
SHIPPING MERCHANTS
NORTH WATER STREET.
WILMINGTON, N. C

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY.

Dec. 10, 1874.

WILMINGTON AS A COTTON MARKET.—Despite the general dullness of the wholesale trade, it is a noticeable fact that Wilmington continues to grow in importance as a cotton market. Our receipts of cotton up to yesterday, since the first of September, have reached 36,000 bales, against about 15,000 bales for the same period of last year, and the indications are that our total receipts for the season will exceed 75,000 bales. As a rule, the bales have been heavier this year than they were last, but estimating them at an average of 450 lbs each, and the price at $60 ₩ bale, and we have a trade amounting to $4,500,000.

To the completion of the Carolina Central Railway, more than anything else, will Wilmington be indebted for her remarkable progress as a cotton market. When this railroad is finished our receipts of cotton will be increased by at least 50,000 bales annually. In short, Wilmington should rank next to Savannah as a cotton market. It is not claiming too much when we say that this city is the natural depot for 250,000 bales of cotton yearly. Next year will show larger receipts than this year, but the great increase will come when Wilmington and Charlotte are united by railroad.

While we note with pleasure our increasing importance as a cotton market, we are not satisfied with the progress we are making as such. A greater field lies before us, and at our very doors, but we cannot grasp it because of the supineness of some and the short-sightedness of others. Wilmington has but to will it and go to work to realize that commercial and manufacturing greatness which she dreams of, and which her splendid geographical position entitles her to. Will she quietly rejoice over receipts of 75,000 bales of cotton per annum when she can have 250,000 bales if she goes to work? Is she to depend on Jupiter to shove her car of prosperity along, or will she put her own "shoulder to the wheel" and help herself?

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—Trade moves slowly, as is usual at this season of the year, and business in all branches of trade has been very dull; but there is no important change in the financial or commercial situation. The close of the present year's business being so near at hand, our merchants generally have been husbanding their resources so as to make a clear start of operations for another year. Until after the first we may expect that business will be slow, that collections will be hard and that the purchases of everybody will be limited entirely to supplying their consumptive wants.

The naval store trade has not been as healthy this week as last; prices have labored under less favorable advices from abroad, and this may account for the depression which has been displayed.

The shipments of cotton and naval stores for the week were as follows: 4,012 bales cotton, 804 casks spirits turpentine and 9,126 bbls rosin, against 5,068 bales cotton, 3,801 casks spirits turpentine and 6,911 bbls rosin.

Foreign freights are firm, with an ample supply of tonnage at command to meet the shipping demands.

The chief features of the market and the changes of price of most of the leading products and manufactures for the week are as follows:

COTTON—The unfavorable telegrams from abroad have had a tendency to reduce the demand somewhat for this staple during the past week, but at the best buyers were quite indifferent about purchasing, and only the highest grades were inquired for, while the tone of the market continued flat and heavy. A dull market prevailed most of the week and prices have declined on all grades, excepting good middling. The better grades are held with some firmness, and middlings are in short supply, while the lower qualities are in good supply and easy.

The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	587	bales.
Saturday	467	"
Monday	863	"
Tuesday	717	"
Wednesday	860	"
Thursday	470	"

Being a total of 3,844 bales, against 1,155 bales for last week.

The general cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 175,942 bales, against 135,853 bales last week, 152,433 bales the previous week and 139,245 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 1,457,000 bales, against 1,154,096 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing an increase since September 1, 1874, of 303,510 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 134,981 bales, of which 95,457 were to Great Britain, 23,878 to France, and 5,646 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 607,987 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Ordinary	11	cents.
Good Ordinary	13	"
Low Middling	13½	"
Middling	13¾	"
Good Middling	13⅞	"

ROSIN—The rosin market of the past week has been rather quiet and the movement has been restricted to a considerable extent thereby. The advices from abroad and New York were all of an unfavorable nature and in consequence of this there was a continued effort on the part of buyers to force down prices. The movement in strained was not altogether as large as last week, but the sales in the aggregate foot up respectable. Fine rosins were in better receipt and larger sized lots were offered during the week. Prices for these grades have not been effected by the decline of the lower qualities and the present enquiry is good at the figures given in our table appended.

The receipts were larger the present week than last week, while the exports were smaller and the stock here has increased. This increase of receipts has been one of the principal drawbacks to prices, while the other influences mentioned above have resulted in producing the declines.

The supply of tonnage has decreased since our last report, and foreign freights are a little stiffer, though we have heard of no advance of rates.

The following synopsis is a resume of the market and the sales for the week:

Friday—Strained rosin opened firm at $1 95 with sales of 1,000 bbls at those figures.

Saturday—There was a reaction of feeling and strained was nominal. Buyers demanded a concession while sellers refused to take lower rates than formerly paid.

Monday—Strained continued dull and no sales were reported. There were sales, however, of 200 bbls good strained (C. D. E.) at $1 90 per bbl.

Tuesday—A further decline was reported to-day of 10 cents. The market was somewhat active and 1,250 bbls strained sold (to be delivered) at $1 85 per bbl.

Wednesday—Strained was quiet. The sales were 1,000 bbls at $1 80 per bbl.

Thursday—To-day at the close of our report the market for strained is quoted firm at $1 80 bid per bbl.

The receipts for the week were 12,277 bbls against 7,253 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 9,126 bbls against 6,911 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 27,946 bbls against 24,795 bbls for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 80
Good Strained	1 85
No. 2	1 90
Extra No. 2	2 00
Low No. 1	2 50@3 60
No. 1	4 00@4 25
Extra No. 1	4 75@5 00
Low Pale	5 25@5 50
Pale	6 00@6 25
Window Glass	6 50@8 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—There has been no improvement in the market for Spirits of Turpentine since we last wrote. In fact the market has continued dull and prices have further receded. The continued unsatisfactory reports received from abroad and New York, and the leading markets, has had a tendency to depress prices here; at the present figures however, there is not much disposition to dispose of stocks and holders generally are not offering them for sale. At the close to-day the market is quiet at 31 cents per gallon.

The receipts for the week were 804 casks against 2,100 casks for last week. The exports for the week were 1,847 casks against 3,801 casks for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 9,317 casks against 8,374 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	200 casks at	32 cts. ₩ gal.	
Saturday	100 " "	31½	" "
Monday	210 " "	31½	" "
Tuesday	400 " "	31¼	" "
Wed'sday	300 " "	31	" "

Thursday—No sales reported.

TAR—No important change in prices and the general features of the market are the same as a week ago. Very little has been offered and sellers have been firm, but the demand was only fair and at the prices but little could be sold. To-day at the close the market is quiet at $1 85 ₩ bbl.

The receipts for the week were 361 bbls. against 928 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 120 bbls against 1,067 bbls. for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 3,349 bbls. against 3,268 bbls. for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	100 bbls at	$1 85 per bbl.
Saturday	54 " "	1 85 "
Monday	100 " "	1 85 "
Tuesday	82 " "	1 85 "
Wednesday	129 " "	1 85 "
Thursday	200 " "	1 85 "

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—There was not much demand during the past week, and aside from the sales to manufactures there was little doing. Prices ruled steady up to Tuesday, when the market became unsettled and Hard declined 20 cents, and Yellow Dip and Virgin 30 cents. The weakening and decline of the other branches of the trade has been the legitimate cause of the decline of this article. The wants of distillers are large, and receipts will meet with steady sale. At the close to-day the market is steady at $1 40 for Hard and $2 30 for Yellow Dip and Virgin ₩ bbl.

The receipts for the week were 961 bbls, against 1,297 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 150 bbls against 350 bbls for last week, and the stock in yard and afloat is 1,275 bbls., against 1,629 bbls for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	100	$1 60	$2 60	$2 60
Saturday	250	1 60	2 60	2 60
Monday	159	1 60	2 60	2 60
Tuesday	50	1 60	2 60	2 60
Wed'y	215	1 60	2 60	2 60
Do	200	1 40	2 30	2 30
Thursday	182	1 40	2 30	1 30

GRAIN.—The general grain market has been dull during the current week and prices have declined a fraction. CORN—In this article the principal trading has been done. There was an effort, in the early part of the week, among millers and buyers to force down prices, and it seems that the market has favored buyers. There were several arrivals of cargoes during the week—only one sale, however, is reported, that of the Julia Seldon, which contained 1,900 bushels and was sold at 78 cents per bushel. The other cargoes were purchased to arrive and were taken immediately into store. Prices from store have also been put down. The receipts and stock are larger than the demand and the market is dull at the quotations. The receipts for the week were as follows: From Philadelphia, 4,500 bushels; from Baltimore, 3,000 bushels; from New York, 2,650 bushels; per schr Ella Strickland, 2,300 bushels, per schr Julia Seldon 1,900 bushels and by Wilmington & Weldon R. R. 625 Wilmington & Weldon Railroad 620 bushels. The following quotations prevail from store: Yellow and mixed corn 95 cents, and white meeling 97½ cents @ $1 00 ₩ bush; highest figures including sacks. OATS.—We have nothing new to report. The receipts and stock in store are equal to demand. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cents ₩ bushel, including sacks. PEAS—The stock is small and the demand at present light; cow and clay sell at $1 05@$1 10 ₩ bushel, and $1 15@$1 25 for white ₩ bushel. RICE. The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL. The mills are filling orders at $1 15@$1 20 per bushel, including sacks.

PROVISIONS—The market for provisions is quiet and easier at the West, but there is no material change in the condition of trade here. Bacon is in good demand and the stock is not large, however there is no stringency of supply. North Carolina bacon is in better stock. The lots offered for sale were not sufficiently large to create any excitement and prices are quiet.

The following from an exchange gives us the condition of the Western markets. It says: The general features of the market have not changed much during the week, and the fluctuations in prices as the weather changed from favorable to unfavorable have scarcely exceeded ¼ cent ₩ lb, with free buyers on each decline, but not much disposition to sell. The receipts of hogs continue liberal at all the leading Western packing points, and when the weather is warm there is a large accumulation of stock in the pens, but it seems to be controlled by parties who are able to have the confidence to hold, and although concessions of about 25c per cental are made this is only temporary, and is quickly recovered under more favorable circumstances. If the premises upon which current prices are based are sustained by future developments, the final outcome of the season may be satisfactory, but there is so much that is artificial and purely speculative in the trade this season that its influence is to produce a want of confidence in the course which the market has taken. The very large short interest which has been created in Chicago may sustain prices until the end of the packing season, and there is not a little buying of the product here for future delivery by parties from the country, which has the same stimulating effect, but there is no disguising the fact that the consumptive demand, domestic and foreign, is much short of last year, and whether the packer who puts meat in his cellar will be able to obtain a new dollar for an old one is a question which is more than ordinarily involved in doubt.

The following are the ruling quotations in the provision market: North Carolina Bacon sells at 10½@11 cents for shoulders, 13@14 cents for sides, 13½@14 cents for hog round and 18@19 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 10@10½ cents for shoulders, 13½@14 cents for sides, and 16@17 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 9½@9¾ cents for shoulders and 12½@13 cents for clear rib sides.—LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 18@20 cents ₩ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 17@18 cents ₩ lb.

COTTON YARNS.—The market ruled quiet all the week, there being only a moderate demand for small lots to assort stocks; prices unchanged.

CATTLE—The demand has been fair for beef cattle during the week, but the arrivals were light and the sales small. Prime beeves sell at 8¼@9 cents ₩ lb on the hoof.

EGGS—There is a good demand for eggs at the present and quotations are 25 to 30 cents per dozen by the quantity.

SALT—There is a good stock of domestic—rather free offerings and only a fair demand. Liverpool and American sells at $1 15@1 20 per sack.

BEESWAX—The receipts are fully equal to the wants of the trade, though all offered finds a ready market and prices are well sustained at 25@28 cts. ₩ lb for prime.

PEANUTS—The new crop of peanuts are now coming in pretty freely, and the market seems to have fairly opened. The following prices prevailed to-day;

Fancy	$1 50
Extra Prime	1 30@1 40
Prime	1 25
Ordinary—Nominal	

DRY GOODS.—There has been a fair business in this line during the week, and the distribution of goods in the month of November is far greater than it was in November last year, when of course trade was depressed by the panic. There has been no essential change in the general features of the market. Such goods as desirable styles of prints are sold ahead of production, and are very firm, but some old styles have been reduced in price to work off stocks. The policy of selling out stocks to a low point seems to be general with jobbers, who refuse to carry the loads which manufacturers or their agents ought to carry, preferring to buy goods as they want them even if they have a smaller margin of profit. The result will be a more healthful condition of trade when the new seasons open. Our merchants report increased receipts of money, and a better feeling generally prevails.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Dec 8—Stmr North State, Green, Fayetteville, Worth & Worth.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Dec 7—Schr H S Marlor, Wines, (8 days), New York, Master.

Schr Palos, Shackelford, (16 days), Navassa Island, G G Barker & Co.

Schr John, Gabriel, (6 days), New York, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Ella Strickland, Strickland, New London, via Elizabeth City, Lippitt & Co.

Spanish Barque Elina, Baster, Teches, Havana, Master. The Elina, it will be remembered, was quarantined at Smithville, in August, having yellow fever aboard. She capsized while at anchor during the gale on the 28th of September, but was subsequently raised. She came up to the city yesterday for repairs.

Schr Julia Selden, Hill, Elizabeth City, B F Mitchell & Son.

Schr Eliza J Staples, Strout, Bangor, Me, B F Mitchell & Son.

Dec 9—Steamship Achilles, Tupper, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr Nellie Star, Poland, (10 days) Cuba, Master.

Schr Chas W Holt, Delay, (6 days) New York, G G Barker & Co.

German Barque Bertha, Schutt, (56 days) Bristol, E Peschau & Westermann.

CLEARED.

Dec 3—German Barque Claudia, Dinse, Liverpool, Sprunt & Hinson.

Steamer North State, Green, Fayetteville, Worth & Worth.

Dec. 4—Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Dec. 5—Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.

Norwegian Brig Alkor, Erricksen, Liverpool, Williams & Murchison.

Norwegian Brig Freia, Olsen, Hamburg, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Mary R Somers, Haskill, New York, Worth & Worth.

Ger Brig Atlantic, ———, Cork for orders, Sprunt & Hinson.

Dec 7—Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Norwegian Brig Dacapo, Andersen, Liverpool, Williams & Murchison.

Dec 9—Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

Baltimore—Steamship Raleigh—387 bales cotton, 175 casks spirits turpentine, 70 bbls tar, 431 do. rosin, 10 bags peanuts, 4 cases tar.

New York—Steamship Benefactor—1,239 bales cotton, 101 bbls rosin, 15 casks spirits turpentine, 270 bushels peanuts, 6 packages merchandize, 4 bbls wine, 6 bales waste, 3 packages herbs.

Schr Mary R Somers—2,800 bbls rosin.

Baltimore—Steamship Lucille—117 bales cotton, 14 casks spirits turpentine, 1,000 bbls rosin, 45 bales sheeting, 138 bushels peanuts, 50 bbls tar.

COASTWISE.

Baltimore—Steamship Rebecca Clyde—947 bbls rosin, 98 casks spirits turpentine, 7 pkgs mdse, 8 bbls tar, 25 do pitch, 2 bales cotton, 1 bbl wine, 45 bushels peanuts, 10 boxes cheese.

Philadelphia—Steamship Pioneer—322 bales cotton, 21 do yarn, 36 do rags, 1 do hides, 103 casks spirits turpentine, 971 bbls rosin, 250 do tar, 100 do pitch, 3 bbls whisky, 1 bbl brass, 1 do peas, 67 ale kegs, 420 bushels peanuts, 3 bags wool, 2 hhds molasses, 14 tons iron, 8,275 shingles, 2 empty crates.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool—German Barque Clavdia—843 bales cotton, 700 bbls rosin.

Liverpool—Norwegian Brig Alkor—613 bales cotton.

Hamburg—Norwegian Brig Freia—690 casks spirits turpentine, 1,067 bbls rosin.

Cork for orders—German Brig Atlantic—3,026 bbls rosin.

Liverpool—Norwegian Brig Dacapo—613 bales cotton.

WEDDING CARDS and VISITING CARDS a specialty at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—Noon—Stocks dull. Money 3 per cent. Gold 111. Sterling Exchange—long 485½; short, 490½. Government Securities active and higher. State Bonds dull.

Commercial.

Cotton dull; sales of 1,403 bales; uplands, 14½ cents; Orleans 14¾ cents. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork heavy—mess $21. Lard firm—steam, 13¼ to 13⅜ cents. Spirits Turpentine dull at 33 to 34 cents. Rosin quiet at $2 20 to $2 25 for Strained. Freights quiet.

Cotton—futures opened easier as follows: December, 14¼ to 14 5-16 cents; January, 14½ to 14 21-32 cents; February, 15 to 15 1-32 cents; March, 15 11-32 to 15⅜ cents; April, 15 11-16 to 15 23-32 cents.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—6 P. M.—Money more active at 2½ to 3 per cent. Sterling Exchange heavy at $4 85½. Gold declined, 110⅞ to 110⅛. Government Securities dull and steady. State Bonds nominal.

The specie shipments to Europe to-day were $745,330, being principally gold coin.

Commercial.

Cotton—market dull; sales to-day of 1,900 bales at 14½ to 14¾ cents. Southern Flour quiet and heavy; common to fair extra, $4 90 to $5 85; good to choice do, $5 90 to $8 25. Wheat opened quiet and closed steadier at $1 19 to $1 26 for winter red Western. Corn a shade firmer and more active; old Western mixed, in store, 93 cents; do afloat, 95 to 95½ cents; new Western mixed and yellow, 88 to 93 cents; new yellow Southern, 91 to 94 cents; do white Western, 88 to 90 cents. Coffee—Rio more active and 1½ cent higher, 17½ to 19¾ cents, gold. Sugar dull and unchanged; fair to good refining, 8½ to 8⅝ cents; prime, 8¾ cents; Centrifugal, 9 to 9½ cents; refined easier at 9 to 9½ cents; hard grades, 10½ to 10¾ cents. Molasses—foreign neglected; New Orleans 62 to 65½ cents. Rice quiet and steady. Tallow firm at 8 11-16 to 8¾ cents. Rosin heavy at $2 15 to $2 20 for strained. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 34 cents. Pork dull and nominal at $21 for new mess. Beef unchanged. Lard closed firm—prime steam 13¼ to 13½ cents. Whiskey more active and firm at $2.

Cotton—net receipts 307 bales; gross receipts, 5,285 bales. Futures closed steady, with sales of 28,600 bales, as follows: December, 14 7-32 to 14¼ cents; January, 14 9-16 cents; February, 14 15-16 to 14 31-32 cents; March, 15 5-16 cents; April, 15⅝ to 15 21-32 cents; May, 15 31-32 cents; June, 16⅛ cents; July, 16 17-32 to 16 9-16 cents.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9—6 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling 14½ cents; net receipts 113 bales; gross receipts 1,441 bales; exports coastwise 856 bales; sales 105 bales; stock on hand 21,791 bales. Flour and wheat unchanged. Provisions weak. Pork unchanged; bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon scarce; shoulders 10½ cents; clear rib sides 13¼ to 13½ cents. Sugar, coffee and Western butter unchanged. Whisky $1 02 to $1 03.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9—6 P. M—Cotton easier and irregular—middling 13 15-16 cents; net receipts 4,372 bales; gross receipts 4,573 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,270 bales; exports to the continent 1,665 bales; exports coastwise 875 bales; sales 2,681 bales; stock on hand 90,156 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 9—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling 13⅞ cents; low middling 13½ cents; good ordinary 13 to 13¼ cents; net receipts 3,407 bales; gross receipts 3,507 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,060 bales; exports coastwise 1,960 bales; sales of 600 bales; stock on hand 54,513 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9—6 P. M.—Cotton steadier, demand firm; middling 14 cents; net receipts 5,934 bales; gross receipts 7,413 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales; exports to the continent 8,166 bales; sales 9,500 bales; stock (actual) 156,844 bales.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9—6 P. M.—Flour steady. Corn steady at 73 to 75 cents. Pork in fair demand and lower at $19 50. Lard unsettled and dull—steam, $12 62½ to $12 70. Bacon nominal and dull—shoulders, 9¾ cents; clear rib, 12⅛ cents; clear, 13¼ cents. Whiskey firm at 97 cents.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9—6 P. M.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork unchanged. Bacon—none here. Sugar-cured hams 12 to 13 cents. Lard 14½ to 15¼ cents. Whiskey 97 cents.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 9—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet and weak, with fair demand; middling 13¾ cents; low middling 13¼ cents; good ordinary 13¼ cents; net receipts 2,002 bales; sales 1,867 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 9—6 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling 13½ to 13⅝ cents; net receipts, 3,132 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,000 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock on hand, 18,178 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling, 14½ cents; net receipts, 51 bales; gross receipts, 965 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—Noon.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped November, 7½d; do, nothing below low middling, deliverable December, 7½d; do, do, February and March, 7 7-16d; sales on a basis of middling Orleans, nothing below low middling, shipped January and February, 7 11-16.

Later—Cotton—Sales to-day 6,700 bales American; sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped December and January, 7 1-16d; do, do January and February, 7½d. Breadstuffs quiet. Bacon—52s 6d for long clear middles.

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Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Subject to Changes in the Market

Beeswax per lb	26 a 30
Barrels, Spts T, each.	
2d hand	0 00 a 2 75
New	0 00 a 3 00
Candles, per lb.,	
Tallow	12 a 13
Adamantine	00 a 15
Sperm	50 a 55
Coffee, per lb.,	
Java	32½ a 35
Laguayra	25 a 28
Rio	22½ a 25
St. Domingo	25 a 28
Flax	19½ a 20
Double Anchor	15½ a 15½
Rope per lb.	7 a 10
Corn Meal, per bushel	1 25 a 1 30
Domestics,	
Sheeting, per yard	10 a 13
Yarn, per 5 lb	000 a 1 25
Feathers, per lb.	65 a 80
Fish, per bbl.,	
Mackerel,	
No. 1	13 00 a 22 00
No. 2	00 a 17 50
No. 3	11 a 12 00
Mullets	6 50 a 7 50
Herring,	
East	8 00 a 9 00
N. C. roe	0 00 a 12 50
do cuts	8 00 a 10 00
do gros	7 00 a 8 00
Dry Cod	7 a 7½
Flour, per bbl, Northern,	
Family	7 50 a 10 50
Superfine	6 25 a 7 00
Ex Super	7 25 a 8 25
North Carolina,	
Family	10 00 a 10 50
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25
Glue, per lb	16 a 22
Gunny Bags	25 a 28
Guano, Guanape, Per ton	00 00 a 70 00
Grain, per bushel,	
Corn	1 00 a 1 25
Oats	80 a 82½
Peas, Cow	1 25 a 1 30
Rice, per lb.	8½ a 9
Carolina	8½ a 9½
Hides, per lb.,	
Green	6½ a 7
Dry	14 a 15
Hay, per 100 lbs.,	
Eastern	1 25 a 1 50
Northern	1 45 a 1 50
Iron, per lb.,	
English, assorted	7½ a 8
American, refus.	6 a 10
American, sheer	9 a 00
Swede	9 a 00
Hoop, per ton	1 15 a 1 25
Liquors, per gal, (domestic)	
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00
N. E. R.	2 00 a 3 00
Gin	4 00 a 7 00
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00
do Apple	1 50 a 9 00
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50
Lumber, (Mill,)	
Flooring Boards	15 00 a 17 00
Wide do.	10 00 a 25 00
Scantling	00 00 a 22 00
Ship Stuff,	00 00 a 25 00
Lime, (from store)	
Rockport	00 00 a 1 50
Rockland	00 00 a 1 50
Molasses, per gallon,	
Cuba, hhds	44 a
do bbls	46 a 47
Sugar house	33 a 34
do bbls	35 a 36
Syrup, bbls	45 a 1 00
do New Orleans	80 a 0 90
Nails, per lb.,	
Cut	4 50 a 4 75
Oils, per gallon,	
Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Keorosene	20 a 21
Pea Nuts	2 26 a 2 75
Potatoes,	
Sweet	80 a 1 00
Irish, bbl	2 85 a 3 25
Provisions, per lb., N. C. Bacon	
Hams	18 a 19
Middlings	13 a 14
Shoulders	10½ a 11
Hog round	13½ a 14
Western Bacon, (Smoked.)	
Hams	16 a 17
Middlings	12½ a 12½
Shoulders	9½ a 9¾
(Dry Salted.)	
Middlings	12¾ a 14
Shoulders	10½ a 11
Lard, North Carolina	0 a 12½
do Northern	16½ a 17
Butter, North Carolina	15 a 20
do Northern	25 a 40
Cheese	13 a 20
Pork, Northern, per bbl	
City Mess	20 00 a 20 50
Thin "	00 00 a 16 00
Rump	16 00 a 17 00
Salt, Alum, per bag 2 bush.	1 15 a 1 20
Liverpool, sack, ground cargo	0 00 a 0 00
From store	0 00 a 1 25
American	0 00 a 1 25
Sugar, per lb.,	
Porto Rico	00 a 9
C	11 a 11½
B	10½ a 10
A	11½ a 12
Crushed	12½ a 12
Soap, per lb.,	
Northern	6½ a 7½
Shingles, per M.,	
Contract	8 50 a 9 00
Common	2 25 a 2 75
Staves, per M.,	
White Oak bbl	00 00 a [illegible]
Red Oak hhd	[illegible] a 00 00
Timber, per M.,	
Shipping	00 00 a 00 00
Mill, prime to extra	12 00 a 18 50
Mill, fair	8 00 a 12 00
Mill, inferior to ordinary	4 25 a 6 00
Tallow per lb.	10 a 11

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

CORRECTED DAILY BY BANK OF NEW HANOVER
I. B. GRAINGER, President.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	110	[illegible]
Silver	105	[illegible]
Exchange sight on Northern Cities		Par
Exchange 60 days on Northern Cities		1a1¼
N. C. Bonds—Old Ex Coupon	30	
Do. Funding 1866	22	
Do. " 1868	[illegible]	
Do. new 6 ₩ c	[illegible]	
Do. Special Tax	[illegible]	
N. C. [illegible]	[illegible]	
W. & W. R. R. bonds 7 ₩ c (Gold Int.)	[illegible]	
W. C. & R. R. R. bonds 7 ₩ c	[illegible]	
Wilmington City bonds	78	
" " 7 ₩ c	[illegible]	
" " [illegible]	[illegible]	
" " 8 ₩ c	80	[illegible]
New Hanover County bonds (10 years) 6 ₩ c (Gold Int.)	75	
New Hanover County bonds, (3 years) 6 ₩ c (Gold Int.)	92	
W. & W. Railroad Stock, (Par 100)	[illegible]	
North Carolina R.R. " " 100)	[illegible]	
W., C. & R. R. R. " "	[illegible]	
Wil. Gas Light Co. " " 50)	70	
Bank of New Hanover " "	[illegible]	
First National Bank " "	100 110	
Wilmington Bld'g Ass'n " "	45 [illegible]	
Mechanics' " "	45 65	
Navassa Guano Co " "	100 110	

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Cape Fear Council of P. of H.

There will be a meeting of the Cape Fear Council of the Patrons of Husbandry held in the Court House in the city of Wilmington, on Thursday, the 17th of December, 1874.

WM. A. FAISON, President.
T. M. MOORE, Secretary.

dec 10 235 d&wit

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[*Binghamton Leader.*]

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[*Manchester Union.*]

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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1874.

Commissioner's Court.

The trial of Capt. Geo. B. Weaver, of the schooner *C. S. Groves*, which foundered at sea recently, was concluded yesterday before U. S. Commissioner Cassidey. The trial began on Saturday and closed yesterday, resulting in the honorable discharge of the defendant, a fact which not only speaks much in regard to the merits of the case, but of the able manner in which the defence was conducted by [illegible] Bellamy, Esq., counsel for Capt. Weaver. During the examination [illegible] witnesses, all colored, led by [illegible] Williams, the steward of the [illegible] vessel were bound on behalf of the prosecution and four men, the [illegible] and a seaman on the *Groves*. The Captain and first mate of the *Maria Lamb*, by whom the crew of the *Groves* were rescued, were the witnesses for the defence. The examination of the prosecutors was concluded [illegible] and the complaint [illegible] testified by the [illegible] proven in by Capt Jenkins of the *Lamb* and his mate, Pressly and [illegible] stated, in effect, that Capt. [illegible] had repeatedly intimated his [illegible] the vessel on the first [illegible] and that to a communication [illegible] during the storm, [illegible] At of this time [illegible] the loss of [illegible] carried out, the [illegible] miles distant [illegible] *Lamb*. The defence [illegible] the Captain and mate of [illegible] vessel that Capt. [illegible] had displayed much skill in [illegible] of his vessel, having [illegible] all that he could [illegible]

[illegible] appears to have [illegible] prosecution on the [illegible] the sailors belonging to the [illegible] and we presume that some [illegible] will yet be taken to make them [illegible]

A Schooner Sunk.

Messrs. B. F. Mitchell & Son, of this [illegible] received yesterday a letter from Capt. J. [illegible] Lewis, dated at Hunting [illegible] county, Nov. 30th, [illegible] them of the loss of the [illegible] bound from Elizabeth City to this port. [illegible] upon a stake in [illegible] last Wednesday, and sunk [illegible] than twenty-five minutes and [illegible] feet under water, in mid [illegible] Capt. Davis noted his protest [illegible] a survey, when the [illegible] of the cargo was advised for [illegible] of those concerned. The [illegible] scooped out with [illegible] long poles, while the schooner [illegible] water. [illegible] had on board at the [illegible] 1200 bushels of corn, [illegible] Messrs. B. F. Mitchell & Son, [illegible] owners of the cargo, [illegible] was fully covered by insurance.

The Carolina Central.

[illegible] is rapidly approaching [illegible] but there has been [illegible] the past few [illegible] the detention, in [illegible] of an accident to a vessel [illegible] road. [illegible]

[illegible] informs us that the [illegible] will be completed by the latter part of next week, in full time for the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Chapped Hands.

[illegible] no little attention.

[illegible]

Married

[illegible] Mr. Richard Moore, formerly of Wilmington, to Miss Alice B., daughter of R. F. [illegible] The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's [illegible] was a very [illegible]

Died of Her Injuries.

Miss [illegible], the lady who was so [illegible] burnt several weeks since in [illegible] her child [illegible] died yesterday [illegible] sustained on that occasion. She was a member of St. John's Church, and it is gratifying to know that the ladies of that Parish did all they could to alleviate her sufferings and to provide attendance for her.

Editors Journal:—The purport of the bill recently passed by our State Legislature with the intention of relieving the citizens of New Hanover county, as regards the payment of taxes, has been outrageously infringed upon.

No sooner than the bill becomes a law I am handed a notice, issued by the Collector, with an additional [illegible] more than SIXTY-[illegible] month for the use [illegible] the time of grace, [illegible] *imposition* on [illegible] ought not to be submitted to by a free and enlightened people. Where the relief comes in is impossible for me to define; probably no one else can.

It has the appearance to me of being a money making project for the benefit of some one, certainly not the delinquent tax payer, made so on account of the scarcity of money. Think it would benefit *some one* financially to secure an extension of time every month or two if possible.

JUSTICE.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 4, 1874.

A gentleman says that after losing one hundred chickens by cholera, he found that a tablespoonful of soda mixed with a quart of and given with the food was a cure.

Although doubtful things are uncertain, it cannot be denied that certain things are doubtful.

N. C. CONFERENCE.

Personnel of the Members—Dr. Craven and Rev. W.H. Bobbitt.

RALEIGH, Dec. 3, '74.

We are guests at that grand hotel, the Yarborough House, under the management of that prince of landlords, Dr. Geo W. Blacknall. Of course we are comfortable after dinner, and feel like making some very charitable notes of this day's sights in the Conference room. The first man after the Bishop upon whom your eye falls as you enter the church, is the Secretary of the Conference, Rev. B. Craven, D. D., President of Trinity College. This gentleman has been Secretary of the Conference for some ten years; he seems to have the routine of the business entirely in hand, and no call for a paper, information, or reports of former Conferences can be made without his responding promptly. In fact, he seems to have everything at hand. In person, Dr. Craven is of the medium height, his figure is well set up, finely knit, and he looks like he has a constitution of iron, nevertheless "the snows of many Winters" begin to show amongst his black locks, and a certain coy handling of a pair of spectacles indicates that perhaps "the windows of the soul" are getting dim, but there is a mine of hard work yet; his high and massive brow overhanging a dark piercing eye denotes a powerful intellect, and capable of enduring great and protracted mental labor.

As a preacher, Dr. Craven is noted more for power than polish, yet there are times when he seems to revel in the flowers of fancy, paint familiar objects and gather up home scenes in such a way as to touch all the tenderest sympathies of the heart. Such was his mood at the last Conference in Fayetteville. While preaching in the Baptist Church he depicted the scenes of a North Carolina home in such a manner that the whole congregation melted into tears, even men "unused to the crying mood," uniting with the rest of the congregation. Dr. Craven is assisted by three Assistant Secretaries, but he keeps the journal of proceedings and does all the current work of the day. Business flows on in one uninterrupted current, and yet the Secretary seems to be not very busy, but ready to chat with any body. To the right of the Bishop, and just outside of the altar rail, seated behind a small table, is the Senior Editor of the Raleigh *Christian Advocate*. From the pile of greenbacks on the table and the set of large books, ledgers, &c., one would think he had established a bank of discount and deposit. At present it seems to be all deposit; for, as member after member leans over his table, the pile grows and the busy pencil which notes the deposit does with increased rapidity. It is thought by some that this system of deposits has brought quite a "a pile" of greenbacks to his credit in bank, but as he is known to be one of the most charitable and liberal of men, there is some doubt on that point. Some assert that "his heart is as great as his body." We doubt it; for his body stands six feet two in his stockings and is well formed, a little inclined to that editorial failing, embonpoint, but not approaching the Falstaffian style. His weight we suppose is about 230 pounds, and he is one of the youngest looking men in the Conference—his fresh complexion, light soft hair and smooth cheeks creating that impression. He speaks with great modesty and in a clear but rather subdued voice, and is rarely heard on any subject, evidently preferring the pen to the tongue as being the mightiest [illegible] Editor [illegible] room. He is [illegible] young [illegible] quick and sprightly, both with pen and tongue. If one of the morning papers announced that he is a candidate for matrimony, we would not injure his prospects by telling how many times he offered us [illegible] plantation cigars, nor when [illegible] every time we did. He [illegible] pleasant man and in matters matrimonial we should consider, as the old Elders say here in making reports about their preachers, "he is [illegible]." We must close for the [illegible] important matter [illegible] today was the [illegible] to the General [illegible] Conference for ratification. The new rule amounts to about the same as a pledge of a total abstinence society, while the old rule [illegible] the abuse of liquors. There was [illegible] on it as the [illegible] four [illegible] three-fourths majority of all the members of all the Conferences, this vote only [illegible] into the general vote, but it is not expected that the new rule cannot be adopted, the vote already cast being decisive.

XX.

New Railroad Enterprise.

[illegible] correspondent, [illegible] of a railroad from [illegible]sville, N. C., to Marion or Glade Springs, on the V. & T. R. R. in Virginia, to be known as the Virginia & North Carolina Railroad. Application has been made for a charter for this road to the Legislatures of North [illegible]. It seems to us that a much more feasible plan would be for the advocates of this road to join with the Chester & Lenoir Narrow Gauge Road and push that enterprise through to Glade Springs. The route from Hickory to Glade Springs is about [illegible] from Statesville to that point, and furthermore, a good deal of the grading on the Narrow Guage, between Hickory and Lenoir, has been already completed. We merely throw out this suggestion now, but may speak of it more at length hereafter. *Too many* railroad enterprises at once and all running the *wrong way*, has been the bane of internal improvements in North Carolina.

This could be accomplished by simply amending the charter of the Chester & Lenoir Road, authorizing its extension to Glade Springs. Mr. Green, the member from Watauga, has introduced a bill to charter still another railroad under the name of the Caldwell & Watauga Narrow Guage Railroad. If Mr. Green will pardon the liberty, we would suggest that the aforesaid amendment to the charter of the C. & L. N. G. R. R., would better accomplish the end in view. If the friends of these separate enterprises would combine their means and enthusiasm and make a united effort, there is some prospect that the fond anticipations of all might be realized.

The prospect of a road connecting the W. N. C. R. R. with the V. & T. R. R. at this place, would be an additional inducement to the Carolina Central to extend their road from Lincolnton to Hickory and the prospect of a more direct communication with the Northwest might interest the cities of Charlotte and Wilmington in this enterprise.—*Piedmont Press.*

The rumors of the matrimonial engagement of Mr. James Gordon Bennett to a daughter of Admiral Porter, are now contradicted upon what seems good authority—the Admiral.

Men in the State of New York who get drunk in a saloon and then break all the glassware in the place, cannot be made to pay the damage. The seller of the liquor is, under the present law, liable for all the injury done by the drinker.

Dr. Livingstone's memory is to be honored by the establishment at the southern end of Lake Nyassa of a missionary and commercial settlement which will bear his name, and be used in putting an end the slave trade in that part of Africa. This settlement will be the work of the Church of Scotland and the Free Church.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

Personnel of the Members.

Dear Journal:

RALEIGH, Dec 4.

There are many notable men in this Conference; grouped around the altar are most of those who hold a leading influence, and are in position to catch the ear of the Presiding Officer at any time when they wish to speak on a matter. Not that there is much speaking, for this is emphatically a working Conference. The Bishop announced this evening, that he had passed over nearly all the regular business under the calls required by the discipline; which is a case unexampled in the history of this Conference. Never before has so much work been done in three days. Of the men grouped around the altar, the one who strikes you amonst the first as a notable man is the Rev. Wm. Closs, D. D., whose grey hairs and bald head are conspicuous, where there are so few who are alike remarkable, for as a general thing, there is not much baldheadedness in the body.

The Rev. Dr. Closs has been before the people of North Carolina so long (now forty-two years) that he is thought to be well-known, and yet we are constrained to say that he is as little known as almost any man we know of. There is a depth of solid piety and gushing feeling in the Doctor's constitution, which is known of by but few who see him.

When Dr. Moran to-day applied for a "location" to enable him to travel in Europe this year, when he alluded to some dear and warm friendships which he had formed and cultivated for seventeen years in the Conference, Dr. Closs was overpowered and the tears gushed from eyes which are thought by many to be incapable of such an external demonstration. His weeping is generally of the heart, deep, and he has the stoicism of an Indian. Again, when the Bishop called on him to report his work for the past year, he stated that it had been the happiest year of his life, except the first year of his ministry, when he traveled on "the banks" below Beaufort. The Bishop alluded to the fact that for "lo these many years" the question had been asked in Conference, "is there anything against Brother Closs?" and the answer has been "nothing." Dr. Closs in reply stated that for years he had been striving to do all his duty in the fear of God, but that he had now arrived at the year of his age in which all of his family had died—his father, his brother and perhaps others—and that he was living as if every day was to be the last. Every sermon, every prayer, every quarterly meeting and every exhortation were delivered, and held as though they were the last exercises he would ever have on earth. The tears rolled down his cheeks and his very frame seemed to sob with deep feeling. The scene was very affecting and nearly the entire audience was in tears. We are reminded that the papers of this week contain an account of his last sermon preached in his District, which was delivered with wonderful power and unction. But we must pass away from this train of thought. Bishop Marvin is surrounded by a council of Presiding Elders. Rev. W. S. Black, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District, is a notable man. Of deep piety, a gentle christian spirit, an engaging manner and a good preacher, he is fast making his way into the hearts of his people, and bids fair to have a career of great usefulness. He is so well known that it is not necessary to add more. Near him is Rev. L. S. Burkhead, D. D., of the Charlotte District, who is also well known in the Cape Fear section. He wields the same long sword in preaching which he has long carried, and if he has a failing, it is his jealousy for the honor of the Church and his desire to "pitch in" to all her opponents.

Rev. F. A. Yates, of the Newbern District, sits near him. Mr. Yates is [illegible] six feet in height, rather spare built, turning grey very fast and is noted as a preacher who gathers crowds to hear him, and preaches with great acceptability. Some say his gesticulation is rather loose when he gets excited, but we have not noticed it much, though we have heard him many times. He has one very useful faculty and that is, that he knows every body, everywhere, and can call their names when he meets them. Then there is Rev. Wm. H. Bobbitt of the Raleigh District, comparatively a young man and yet an old preacher. Why, when the degree of D. D. is floating around so much, none of the colleges have given it to him is rather a wonder, for he is in labors abundant, kind and affectionate, preaches with power, liking to dwell particularly on the love of God, genial, whole-souled and full of honor.

We must close now as we have to leave here, which we regret, as there are many more of these men who are passing remarkable lives of devotion and labor, but we must up and away under pressure of circumstances beyond our control. No important committees reported to-day. The Conference room was crowded all the time, the galleries being filled with ladies from all parts of the State who came up to hear the reports of the progress of their beloved Methodism. X. X.

Editors Journal:

I give you below the act referred to by your correspondent "Justice."

An Act for the relief of the tax payers of New Hanover County:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: That A. R. Black, late Sheriff of New Hanover county, be allowed until the first day of February, A. D., 1875, to collect and settle the taxes due the State by said county, for the year 1874.

This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified 23rd day of November, 1874.

It will be seen, that I am allowed by this act till the first day of February to collect and settle. The latest legal sale day in Janury is, Monday of Court, the 11th. No sale made in January later than this day would be valid, and I am compelled to settle by the first of February. The law requires that I serve a personal notice on each delinquent 30days before sale. Should I fail to do this, the sale would be void. For this service the law allows me sixty cents in each case, and this amount is all that has been added to Justice's tax by the passage of the act. This is the point of my offence and the extent of his grievance "ninety-one per cent" of his tax. His tax must therefore be less than one dollar. Sixty cents would be a small percentage on a large tax, but a very large percentage on a very small tax, probably "ninety-one," or even greater. As prescribed by law the costs on a tax of one dollar are as large as on a tax of five hundred dollars. Now, to neglect these plain requirements of the law, would be to place myself completely in the power of such tax-payers as Justice, a position I would not like to risk occupying.

The act was not necessary for my relief, but it has given relief to a large number of tax payers, who find it much better to pay the sixty cents notice fee, than the costs of sale and redemption, which would have resulted from a sale on 28th December. The additional costs do not pay for clerk hire, delays and printer's bills. It is a mistake to suppose it a money making business for the Collector. Taxes were due the first of July, and if they could have been paid by the 20th October, there would have been no costs, but when people fail to pay in time I have no alternative but to proceed to distrain and costs must follow. I would much prefer that taxes could be paid without costs.

A. R. BLACK,
Tax Collector.

Plan Providing for a Constitutional Currency, Proposed by Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, State Treasurer of Virginia.

To His Excellency, Jas. L. Kemper, Governor:

At your request, I submit the following: Let the State issue $3,000,000 in bills of the denomination of one dollar, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, and in fractions of a dollar, with a provision that the holder may at pleasure convert these notes, in sums of $100, or multiples of $100, to draw interest from the State at the rate of four per cent. per annum in specie. In addition to which the holder of this bond shall be allowed to reinvest in bills of the like denomination as at first: which bills shall bear no interest, but shall be convertible and reconvertible as originally provided. The interest on these bonds shall be paid semi-annually unless the holder shall convert them into currency at a shorter period, when interest shall be paid for the period of its existence as a bond. Until the sum of $3,000,000 has been issued any holder of Virginia State bonds shall be allowed to exchange them for these bills at the market price in Richmond when sold for legal tenders. And when once issued these bills may be received at par in payment for half the taxes of any person or corporation who may owe the State for taxes.

After purchasing these bonds interest shall be paid on them, and after paying interest on the converted bonds, as herein provided, the residue shall be invested in State bonds, as heretofore prescribed, and the interest paid to the commissioners for the purpose of this investment may be paid in the whole or by a portion of these bills collected for taxes.

The sinking fund might thus be considerably increased at but a small cost to the State and a currency provided which would afford a great relief to the State if not issued beyond the limit herein prescribed. It would perform the most useful functions of currency without encountering the difficulties to which a currency founded upon the promise to pay specie on-demand is often exposed. If the currency should be redundant it will go into these convertible bonds, on which the State will pay interest in specie, and enough will be thus funded to adjust the volume of currency to the true demand of trade, and the quantity would be thus self-regulating upon true principles. The quantity thus funded would probably never be large, and the interest upon these bonds would be all the scheme would cost the State.

The rate of interest might be so adjusted as to keep these bills at par with specie and this ought to be done; but the true rate for this purpose would have to be ascertained by trial. It is probable, however, that four per cent. would be found very near the true rate adequate for keeping these bonds and notes into which they are convertable at par with specie. On the other hand, if the money market should become tight, and should the banks be unable to pay specie, as is often the case in times of panic, the bonds would be reconverted into currency, and relief would soon be afforded to a great extent, if not entirely.

In such times the promises to redeem the bank note cannot be performed, and the distress is greatly enhanced. We all know how often—nay, how invariably—this has proved to be the case, whilst the means of relief have been generally found to consist in new issues or a release from the obligation to pay in specie for a time.—The solvency of the Bank of England was once saved by finding an old case of notes long forgotten, which were issued in sufficient quantities to relieve the pressure. The Bank of England, as planned by Peel and his school, has been saved once, at least, by a relief from some of its restrictions, and the grant of the privilege to issue more notes. In the plan here proposed the distress can never be enhanced by the inability of the State to redeem its promise. It can always find the currency according to promise, and if too much be not issued it can be preserved at a par value with specie or very nearly so. To provide a remedy against such a danger it would be well and safest to offer no more than $3,000,000 in such bills. Here, too the quantity in circulation would be regulated by the law and wants of trade. No more bonds would be reconverted than enough to meet the pressing demand for money. If the State should take care to preserve its own credit, it can easily keep up that of the currency. That such a scheme would greatly facilitate the means of the State to pay its debts through its sinking fund is obvious enough.—Such an issue would probably purchase six or seven millions of State bonds which, in addition to what the sinking fund now holds, would constitute a sum upon which the accruing interest to be invested in other bonds would be so large that the sinking fund would accumulate very rapidly and enhance the value of State bonds, and, consequently, also its credit.

The privilege of paying half the taxes in these bills would add greatly to their credit, and consequently afford great relief to our people. Nor would the State run any risk if it should not exceed the limit of $3,000,000—for every bill thus issued a corresponding value, and possibly a much larger amount in State stock, would be secured. In following the provisions of the law no bill would be issued except in exchange for State stock at the market rate.

It may be supposed that such an issue would subject the State to the tax of the United States upon this amount, but a reference to the law will show that the tax is imposed only upon the notes of any person, State Bank, or Banking Association, used for circulation—a description and enumeration of issues which does not include such an emission of bills by the State as is herein described. If it did, the United States would doubtless relieve the State from any tax upon such an issue designed to build up a sinking fund for a State so deeply indebted as Virginia, and one in which such an issue would perform so useful a function for currency purposes amongst a people so deeply depressed as ours.

Mr. Hunter then argues the constitutional question, and quotes Mr. Madison to prove that the provision in the Federal Constitution prohibiting the States from "emitting bills of credit" refers only in such bills of credit as are made legal tenders. Mr. Hunter thinks perhaps it would be well to use the device of incorporating a bank with officers to be chosen by the Legislature. He also argues to show the feasibility and desirability of his plan, and asks:

Is not an experiment which promises such results worthy of trial, especially when it would aid so much the public and private credit of the State? If the scheme failed to work, the most which could happen would be an exchange of a four per cent. bond for as large, perhaps a larger amount of State bonds bearing six per cent interest. If, on the other hand, it should work as expected, all can see the benefit to be derived from it by individuals and the State.

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1 Cash Prize		[illegible]
4 "	$100 each	400
5 "	50 "	[illegible]
10 "	20 "	[illegible]
20 "	10 "	[illegible]
100 "	5 "	[illegible]
100 "	2 "	[illegible]
1500 "	1 "	1,500

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One Fine Top Buggy —— [illegible]
One Fine Buggy —— 150
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One Fine Lever Watch —— [illegible]

Committee of Arrangements—[illegible] A. Barnes, Esq.

Depository—Bank of Wilson.

Advisory Board—John Nichols Esq. [illegible] W. F. [illegible] Esq. Kittrells; A. [illegible] Oxford; Maj. J. P. [illegible] Esq. Rocky Mount, [illegible] W. Lancaster and [illegible] Wilson.

[illegible] the Order.

[illegible] the Orphan Asylum, and the Committee [illegible] unnecessary, to make any extended appeal [illegible] of North Carolina in behalf of an institution which is so worthy of their support. [illegible] power of every one to aid a noble cause, and at the same time the chance of being [illegible] favorable.

It is confidently believed that the concert will be a success, but if, from any cause, there should be no Concert and distribution, all the money received from the ticket holders shall be returned to them without discount.

No ticket sold will be entitled to a chance for the Gifts unless the money for the same has been received at this office.

The Gifts will be distributed immediately after the Concert.

Any person holding a ticket entitled to a Gift who desires the Asylum to have the benefit of such Gift, will notify the Secretary by such endorsement on the back of the ticket, and the same shall be appropriated as directed.

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A. BARNES, Secretary,
WILSON, N. C.

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WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

PUT UP IN ONLY BLUE BOXES.

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It is no alcoholic appetizer, which stimulates for a short time only to let the sufferer fall to a lower depth of misery, but it is a vegetable tonic acting directly on the liver and spleen.

It regulates the Bowels, quiets the nerves and gives such a healthy tone to the whole system as to soon make the invalid feel like a new person.

Its operation is not violent, but is characterized by great gentleness; the patient experiences no sudden change, no marked results, but gradually his troubles

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12 DOZEN TURPENTINE AXES.

For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

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Try the "Kentucky Gem" and our popular Blue Grass.

Sold only by
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nov 22 —— 279

More Good News.

Just arrived and landing 300 Bbls. New River Mullets, A No. 1, also 2,000 dozen No. 1 Fish Roe, by
ORRELL & CROOM,
No. 3 South Water St.

nov 11-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et. al against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the words descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretence that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a "trade mark."

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

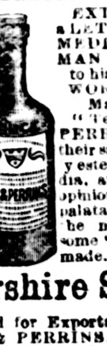
The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The concluding words of the Judges' decision are

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills labels and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED



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Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & Perrins.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK.

june 19

First Grand Gift Concert.

Montpelier Female Humane Association,

AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NOVEMBER 23, 1874.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
1 Grand Cash Gift		50,000
1 Grand Cash Gift		25,000
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
15 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	75,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
100 Cash Gifts,	500 each	50,000
1,000 Cash Gifts,	100 each	100,000
1,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	50,000
20,000 Cash Gifts,	20 each	400,000

21,178 Cash Gi[illegible] ing to $1,000,000 00

NUMBER OF TICKETS 100,000.

Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets	$20 00
Halves	10 00
Quarters	5 00
Eighths or each Coupon	2 50
5½ Tickets for	100 00

The Montpelier Female Humane Association, chartered by the Legislature of Virginia and the Circuit Court of Orange Co., proposes by a Grand Gift Concert to establish and endow a "Home for the Old, Infirm and Destitute Ladies of Virginia," at Montpelier, the former residence of President James Madison.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, Richmond, July 3, 1874. It affords me pleasure to say that I am well acquainted with a large majority of the officers of the Montpelier Female Humane Association, who reside in the vicinity of my home, and I attest their intelligence and their worth, and high reputation as good men, as well as the public confidence, influence and substantial means literally represented among them. JAMES L. KEMPER, Gov. Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 3, '74. I commend them as gentlemen of honor and integrity, and fully entitled to the confidence of the public. R. W. HUGHES, U. S. Judge Eastern District of Virginia.

Further references by permission: His Excellency Gilbert C. Walker, Ex-Governor of Va.; Hon. Robt E. Withers, Lieut. Gov. of Va. and U. S. Senator elect; Senators and Members of Congress from Va.

Remittances for tickets may be made by express prepaid, postoffice money order on Washington, D. C., or by registered letter.

For full particulars, testimonials, &c., send for circular. Address,

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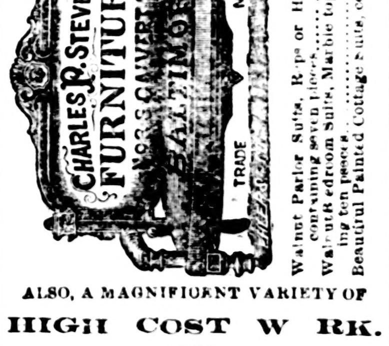

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THOMAS F. GOODE,
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Mecklenburg County, Va.

sept 4 —— 211-2taw-6m

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For the citizens of Wilmington,
For the citizens of New Hanover county,
For the citizens of Brunswick county,
For the citizens of Bladen county,
For the citizens of Columbus county,
For the citizens of Sampson county,
For the citizens of Onslow county,
For the citizens of Duplin county

THE REASON WHY!
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We sell so much CLOTHING is, we keep the best, most stylish and cheapest.

DAVID & WEIL.

dec 4 —— 283

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SUGAR, COFFEES, TEAS;

Desiccated Codfish for Family use.

JULIENNE SOUP, a nu ritious wholesome compound of choice and most delicate European Vegetables—A POPULAR DISH in a convenient shape at a low cost.

FLANNER & SHURE,
No. 31 North Front Street.

dec 4 —— 288

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jan 16-14-d3m&w12m

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(WEEKLY)

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN NORTH CAROLINA

The Wilmington Journal (Weekly) is now entering upon its twenty-ninth annual volume, has been greatly enlarged and improved. It is the only thirty-six column paper in the State.

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Embraced in its columns is a more complete, compact yet comprehensive history of the world's doings, from week to week, than can possibly be found in any other journal.

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Stories, Tales, &c.

are given every week, making it the best family paper published in the country.

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is very large throughout the State and whole South. In New Hanover, Edgecombe Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus it is especially large, while in Halifax, Wilson, Wayne, Carteret, Robeson, Richmond, Anson, Cumberland and Moore, and in several counties of South Carolina, its circulation is very good.

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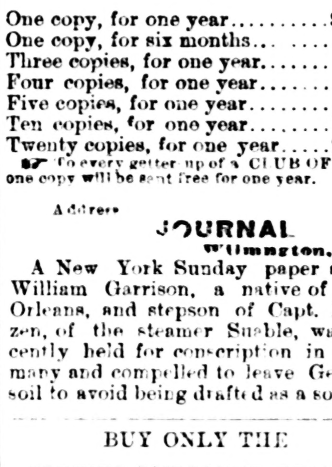

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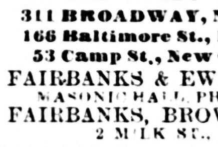

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aug 25 —— 20 2taw4m

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The Carolina Household Magazine,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY of choice Literature, will be issued from the GOLDSBORO MESSENGER OFFICE commencing with January, 1875. The first number will be ready for mailing by December 16th, and the periodical will be published each succeeding month thereafter without interruption. No advantage will be neglected which either talent or capital can command to render each issue an agreeable and instructive compendium of choice reading, by popular writers, both home and abroad.

The Carolina Household Magazine

will be a large 28-page, eighty-four column monthly, handsomely printed on tinted book paper and beautifully illustrated. It is a thoroughly southern enterprise and its success is already fully assured. The publisher means to make it a first class monthly, that, once introduced in the family circle, is sure to be eagerly watched for and carefully preserved. Its "PORTRAIT GALLERY" will prove an attractive feature. The January number will contain a life-like picture of

EX GOV. Z. B. VANCE,

and biographical sketch, to be followed in each succeeding number with photographs of other prominent statesmen, divines, &c.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

and each subscriber can make a choice of THREE MOST BEAUTIFUL, LARGE ENGRAVINGS, size of each 24 x 30 inches, viz: "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," "The Madonna," or "King Lear Defying the Storm," forwarded on receipt of the subscription price. Either of the Engravings is worth double the price asked for the Magazine.

☞ Any one sending a club of five will receive an extra subscription free. Single copies 20 cents, free by mail. Six months subscription, without the Engraving, $1.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Address —— JULIUS A. BONITZ, Publisher, Goldsboro, N. C.

dec 3 tf

Our Living and Our Dead.

Prospectus of 2nd Volume.

NEWBERN, N. C., August 10, 1874.

"OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD" will hereafter be published as a Semi-Monthly Magazine, containing 48 pages of reading matter, at $3 per year in advance.

For the information of those who are not familiar with this enterprise, I state that the chief object of the Magazine will be to publish the Record that North Carolina and her gallant soldiers made in the late "War between the States," to gather the material for the use of the future historian, and to perpetuate the memory of those brave men, officers and privates, living or dead, who shed imperishable glory upon their native State.

In addition to the WAR RECORD OF NORTH CAROLINA, the Magazine will contain sketches of every section, county, city and town of the State, written by competent and well-informed persons, *thus making it pre-eminently a State periodical, in which all classes of our citizens should take interest and pride.*

The Magazine will take the place of the newspaper, having same title, published by me during the past twelve months.

The first number will be issued Wednesday, September 9th, 1874. In the meantime, I respectfully ask old subscribers who desire to renew their subscriptions, and all others who wish the Magazine, *to remit promptly*, as the change and improvements require considerable outlay, and *ready money* is needed.

S. D. POOL.

Address, till further notice, "OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD," Newbern, N. C., or Raleigh, North Carolina.

Exchanges will please copy.

aug 15 —— 193—

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BEST RED AND WHITE ASH.

ALL SIZES—WELL SCREENED.

Delivered promptly

At Lowest Price for Cash.

nov 28 —— O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

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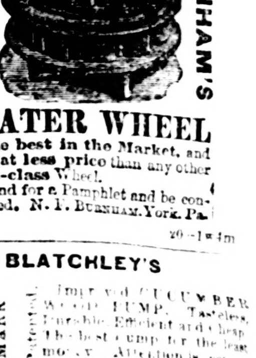
$4 per cent. guaranteed with



WATER WHEEL

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aug 11 —— 20-1w4m

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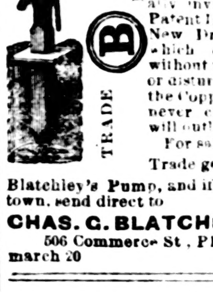

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP. Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump, or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other.

For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally. Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacture
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march 20 —— w-6m

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T. F. HENDERSON.

LIPPITT & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LIPPITT'S WHARF,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Consignments of all kinds of Country Produce solicited. Cotton, Corn, Peas and Peanuts, specialties. Liberal advances made.

Prompt returns and highest market prices guaranteed. Will endeavor to furnish vessels on short notice and otherwise accommodate shippers from the Eastern counties. Commodious wharf, suited especially to the corn trade.

Refer to R. F. Overman, Cashier, Elizabeth City, N. C; First National Bank, and leading merchants of Wilmington, N. C.

oct 23 —— w6m

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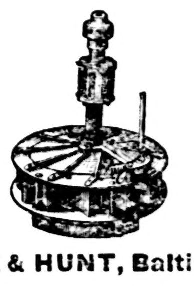

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FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

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24 sizes, from 5½ to 96 inches.

The most powerful Wheel in the Market, and most economical in use of Water.

Large ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet sent post free

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Babcock & Wilcox Patent Tubulous Boiler, Ebaugh's Crusher for Minerals, Saw and Grist Mills, Flouring Mill Machinery, Machinery for White Lead Works and Oil Mills, Shafting Pulleys and Hangers.

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feb 21 —— w6m

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FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.

TO REDUCE OUR IMMENSE STOCK

We are now offering to the people of the Carolinas a chance to furnish at

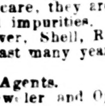
PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT.

D. A. SMITH & CO.

nov 1 —— 261-wtf

CRESCENT SPECTACLES

Improve your sight.



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☞ None genuine without the trade mark Stamped on every pair. Manufactured by FELLOWS, HOLMES & CLAPP, New York.

Look for Trade Mark. No peddlers employed.

march 27 —— 13-wl

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Blood and Liver Syrup

All cutaneous eruptions on the face or body indicate

An Impure Condition of the Blood,

and this may, or may not be SCROFULA, but in either case the disease is nothing more than an INSIDIOUS POISON that

BURNS LIKE A TERRIBLE FIRE,

as it courses through the veins, sowing seeds of death with every pulsation.

In this condition of things something is needed AT ONCE, to CLEANSE THE BLOOD; and

SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP

will *positively* effect this desideratum, expelling every trace of disease from the blood and system, and leaving the skin

Soft, Fair and Beautiful.

Hundreds of certificates attest its value. Price $1 per bottle.

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